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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) were $246 million in June 1988, a slight decrease from May but 20 percent greater than June of the previous year. A strong showing was again made by all horticultural commodity groups. Sales of fresh fruit and treenuts accounted for 49 percent of export value in June. Inshell almond exports reached $21.7 million, with most shipments going to the European Community (EC) and Japan. Lemon and grapefruit sales to Japan accounted for 86 percent of the $21.6 million of these commodities exported in June. Apple shipments reached $6.5 million, 5 times the value in June 1987. Most apples went to Hong Kong, Taiwan, and, surprisingly, Mexico. Dried fruit exports were also up with raisins going primarily to Japan and the United Kingdom and most prunes shipped to Western Europe, especially Germany, and Japan. Canned corn exports surged to $11.5 million, probably in response to fears of a reduced pack due to the drought. Canned corn went primarily to the EC and Japan. Horticultural exports for the first 9 months of fiscal year 1988 were $2.26 billion, 22 percent ahead of last year's pace.

(*Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--U.S.-Japan trade negotiations lead to improved sales opportunities for horticultural products in Japan. The United States and Japan signed an agreement on August 2 resolving a long-standing trade dispute regarding Japanese import quotas on 11 categories of processed food products. Japan will end quotas on seven categories by April 1, 1990, and provide partial lifting of quotas and compensation on the other four categories. A 12th item, prepared and preserved beef, was resolved under the U.S.-Japan beef and citrus agreement reached in July.

In 1986, the United States filed a complaint in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) claiming that Japan had GATT-inconsistent import quotas on 12 categories of processed foods. A review panel was established in October 1986, and in November 1987 the panel found that the import quotas on 10 categories were GATT-illegal. The panel allowed Japan to continue its import restrictions on two categories--peanuts and dried peas and beans--if the quotas were increased. The panel report was adopted by the GATT Council on February 2, 1988, and the two countries have been negotiating on its implementation since that time.

Horticultural products included among the seven categories for which Japan will eliminate its import quotas include: non-citrus fruit juices, fruit puree and paste, fruit pulp, prepared and preserved pineapple, tomato juice, tomato ketchup, and tomato sauce. The agreement also calls for Japan to reduce its tariff rates by April 1, 1989, on several items as compensation for maintaining restrictive measures on certain dairy products and starch. Horticultural products included among those items to receive lower tariff levels are: roasted macadamia nuts, lowered from 8 percent to 5 percent; roasted pecan nuts, from 10.2 percent to 5 percent; other roasted nuts, from 12.8 percent to 6 percent; bananas and avocados in pulp form (without added sugar), from 25 percent to 20 percent; bananas and avocados in pulp form (with added sugar), from 35 percent to 30 percent; prunes in pulp form (without added sugar), from 25 percent to 20 percent; and prepared or preserved pineapples (without added sugar), from 55 percent to 30 percent by April 1, 1990. For more detailed information please contact David Tallent, (202)-382-8897.

--The U.S. Government held agricultural trade talks with authorities from Taiwan on August 4 and 5. The main items discussed were tariff levels on fruit, re-opening Taiwan's market to fruit imports from non-U.S. sources, Taiwan's import ban on turkey and duck meat, and the U.S.-Taiwan rice agreement. Little progress was made in finding an alternative tariff method which would alleviate the incentive for Taiwanese importers to under-invoice fruit shipments so as to avoid the full burden of the high tariff levels for most fruit items. Taiwan continues to propose a quota system on apples, grapes, oranges, and grapefruit as a means of reopening its fruit market to all suppliers. Taiwan faces extreme pressure to invoke Section 301 trade sanctions if any type of quantitative restrictions are imposed on fruit imports.

--<u>Canada has amended its Food and Drug Regulations on lead and arsenic tolerance levels in apple juice, cider, and wine</u>. The Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare proposes to lower the tolerances for lead and arsenic from 0.5 parts per million (ppm) and 0.2 ppm, respectively, in apple juice, cider, and wine, to 0.2 ppm for lead and 0.1 ppm for arsenic. These tolerance levels are in line with the levels currently in place for other beverages. The final date for comments on this proposal is August 31, 1988.

--<u>The European Community has announced its subsidy scheme for processed fruit and tomato products for the 1988/89 marketing year</u>. The scheme sets minimum grower prices (MGP) which processors must pay in order to receive subsidy payments on processed products. In effect, the net cost of raw material for processors is the difference between the MGP and the subsidy, after adjusting for the yields of the final product from raw ingredients. The scheme is announced in European Currency Units (ECU), then converted to member countries' currencies with special "green" exchange rates. See tables in the statistical section of this circular.

The MGP for canned peaches stayed the same this year for all EC-10 countries after being cut 8 percent in the 1986/87 marketing year. With subsidies at last year's level, the net cost of fruit remained the same in ECU terms. However, because of exchange rate adjustments the net cost of peaches when measured in dollars is down in Italy and slightly up in Greece.

The scheme for canned peaches in syrup was included in a U.S. complaint to the GATT. The dispute was settled by a December 1985 agreement in which the Community agreed to reduce the subsidy on canned peaches 25 percent in the 1986/87 marketing year and to set the level of aid "so as not to subsidize processing" in subsequent years. The original 25 percent cut was made but U.S. analysts believe that the combination of the MGP, the processing subsidy, and the green exchange rates take the EC out of compliance with the U.S.-EC Canned Fruit Agreement. That is, the net cost of peaches for processing, after receipt of the subsidy, for EC processors, especially those in Greece, is well below the trade weighted average world price. In Greece, processors pay farmers $282 per metric ton for peaches, but after receipt of the $141 EC processing subsidy, their net cost is only $141 per ton. U.S. processors paid approximately $220 per metric ton of peaches this season. The trade weighted average price paid for peaches by processors this year in the United States, South Africa, Australia, and Chile was $180 per ton.

Processing subsidies for canned pears, dried prunes, and raisins increased while the MGP stayed at last year's levels, effectively reducing the processors' net cost. Pear costs in dollars decreased 25 percent in Italy and 11 percent in Spain. Processors' net costs in dollars for raisins in Greece decreased 19 percent, while French processors will pay 7 percent less for dried prunes.

For tomato paste, the MGP remained at last year's level, and the processing subsidies increased 10 percent for the EC-10 countries. Spain and Portugal saw increases in both the MGP and subsidies.

Spain and Portugal in their third season of EC membership, are being "tapered in" to the schemes. Spanish processors' net cost in dollars decreased sharply for pears and marginally for peaches while costs for tomato paste increased 17 percent and decreased 4 percent for canned tomatoes. Portuguese tomatoes processors' costs increased slightly for canned tomatoes and 21 percent for paste.

--Poland's fruit industry will show only a partial recovery from last year's devastating freeze due to unfavorable weather this year and lingering problems from last year. The U.S. agricultural attache reports that this is expected to hold total 1988 fruit production to 1.9 million metric tons or 800,000 tons more than last year, but well below the 1986 record.

The main Polish deciduous fruit areas were subject to a severe frost during the week of April 23 which adversely affected the flowering and killed a number of bees. Deciduous fruit production in 1988 will reach 1 to 1.2 million tons, slightly more than double last year's disastrous production of 504,000 tons, but still 800,000 to 900,000 tons below the record 1986 output. One exception is sour cherry production, which is quite good due to a later flowering. Another bright spot was the berry sector, which, except for strawberries, will be quite good and may reach record levels for currants, raspberries, blueberries, and lingenberries. In the case of strawberries, "gray mold" spread through the fields before the government could supply enough fungicide to combat the disease.

The poor crop will affect export earnings from apples, apple juice, frozen strawberries, and various fruit preparations for the second year. it is obvious from the condition of existing trees that the 1987 freeze did more long-term damage to apple and pear trees than expected. The number of trees lost probably was more than 10 million, while yields of other trees will be reduced for several years.

--The French Ministry of Economy has announced a reduction in the value-added tax (VAT) rates applied to non-alcoholic beverages effective July 8, 1988. The VAT has been reduced from 18.6 percent to 5.5 percent in an effort to harmonize French rates with other European Community countries. The Government of France estimates that this reduction will result in an 11-percent reduction in consumer prices of these products. The incidence of this tax fell heavily on fruit juices, sodas, and bottled waters.

Citrus and Products

--Israel has agreed to allow the independent marketing of citrus by Gaza to Western Europe beginning with shipments in the 1988/89 season. A purchase agreement between four different Gazan grower organizations and importers from five European Community (EC) countries calls for the sale of 16,000 metric tons of fresh citrus during the upcoming season. During 1987/88, about 1,200 tons of citrus were exported by Gaza to Western Europe out of a total export volume of 67,000 tons. The sales contract involves 3,000 tons of grapefruit, 3,000 tons of shamouti oranges, and 10,000 tons of Valencia oranges. The shipping period will commence in October. The fruit will be marketed under

the "Gaza Top" label, with Gaza indicated as the place of origin on each carton. EC importers will take delivery of the Gazan fruit at the Israeli port of Ashdod and will be responsible for securing all necessary fruit inspections prior to export and for making all shipping arrangements. The Gazan sales contract is expected to result in a demand from Israeli growers for greater flexibility in their own export sales. At present, all Israeli citrus export are made exclusively by the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--Agriculture Canada has amended its regulations to increase the minimum size requirements for apples, peaches, and plums. The U.S. Government has expressed its concern to Agriculture Canada about the changes. The minimum diameter for importing or shipping apples in interprovincial trade will be increased from 2 1/4 inches (57 mm) to 2 3/8 inches (60 mm). The minimum diameter for exporting apples will be 2 1/4 inches (57 mm). The minimum diameter for peaches will be: A) sold prior to August 15 in any year 2 1/8 inches (54 mm); B) sold on or after August 15 in any year 2 1/4 inches (57 mm). The minimum diameter of plums, in the case of the varieties set out below, is: A) 1 5/8 inches (41 mm) for Burbank, Ozark Premier, and Vanier varieties; B) 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) for Shiro variety; C) 1 3/8 inches (35 mm) for Methley, President, and Washington varieties; D) 1 1/4 inches (32 mm) for Bradshaw, Early Golden all varieties, commonly known as Early Blues; E) 1 1/8 inches (29 mm) for Reine Claude, Stanley, and Italian type prune varieties; 1 inch (25 mm) for Lombard and Green Gage varieties, and German prunes; G) 3/4 inch (19 mm) for Shropshire Damson variety.

--The Swedish 1988 pear import closing date will be August 31. The announcement was made August 10, by the Swedish Agricultural Market Board. The apple import closing date was July 16. The Market Board's preliminary estimate for the 1988 commercial apple crop in Sweden is 40,000 metric tons, approximately 20 percent above last year's poor crop.

--The Government of Mexico has indicated that imports of apples and pears will be permitted during limited periods. A Government announcement specifying that import permits will be required for apples imported from July 1, 1988 to March 31, 1989 and for pears entering from July 1, 1988 through December 31, 1988 implies that imports of these commodities will be allowed to be imported freely during the rest of the year. The tariff for both apples and pears is 20 percent ad valorem.

--Sweden has discontinued its tolerances for the pesticides cyhexatin, folpet, and captan. New tolerances will be issued later this year. In the meantime the following guiding principles, based on EC standards, will be observed for apples and pears: cyhexatin 0.2 parts per million (ppm); folpet and captan 3.0 ppm.

UPDATE

--California cherry exports to Japan were 430,000 boxes in 1988 as compared to 220,000 boxes in 1987, while 1988 exports from Washington and Oregon are below 1987 levels in large part due to problems encountered during the 1987 season. This year represents the second year California cherries have been allowed to enter Japan under an agreement reached with Japan in 1987. U.S. cherries were allowed into Japan from May 24 to June 7, 1988, and after July 1. The import window is to be lengthened each year until the removal of import restrictions in 1992.

--A joint 28 million Canadian dollar ($23 million) grape adjustment assistance program was announced on August 2, by Canada's Agricultural Minister and officials of the Province of British Columbia. The main program elements will include: grape vine removal and replanting of premium grape varieties; deficiency payments to help growers adjust to lower prices for grapes; and market development and promotion of B.C. wines. The program is designed to help growers adjust to increased international competition, stemming from a recent ruling by the GATT and, for U.S. wines, the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. In British Columbia there are 210 farmers involved in grape production, with 1,400 hectares, and gross receipts in 1987 of 10 million Canadian dollars ($8.2 million). Discussions are being held concerning similar programs in Ontario and other provinces.

Dried Fruit & Treenuts

--The Israeli Embassy in Washington reports that the temporary ban on almond imports has been lifted. Due to pressure from almond producers in Israel the Ministry of Trade temporarily ceased issuing import licenses for almonds. However, after complaints from the U.S. Government, the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture intervened, resulting in the resumption of almond imports as of August 8. The ban on raisin imports, which took effect July 1, is still in place and is expected to remain so until October. The variable levy on prune imports has been increased.

--U.S. and Algerian officials agreed, on July 12, to 1988 GSM-102 allocations for almonds from $6 million to $2 million. The agreement was part of a reapportionment of the remaining 1988 GSM-102 credit guarantee allocation to Algeria. Discussions for the 1989 program did not include almonds.

The new European Community regime for Greek raisins is to begin September 1, 1988. The processing subsidy for standard No. 4 raisins (sultanas) has been set at 746.60 ECU/metric ton, up from the 522.20 ECU/ton applied during 1987/88. The subsidy is available to processors who pay growers a minimum of 1331.7 ECU per ton, unchanged since 1982. The 42.90-percent increase in the processing subsidy effectively reduces the net cost of the fruit to Greek packers from 899 ECU/ton to 732 ECU/ton, after allowing for a 12-percent weight loss during processing.

The EC Commission also has widened the gap between the minimum import price (MIP) for bulk and retail-sized packs. This was done to help EC packers compete more effectively with third country suppliers, such as the United States and Australia. The packing industry, which had sought a $250-$260/ton differential, obtained nearly $200, up from around $150/ton last year.

THE EC RAISIN IMPORT REGIME, 1988

	August 1988	Effective Sept. 1, 1988	Percent Change
	--U.S. cents per pound--		
Minimum import price			
Bulk	54	51	-5.6
Retail packs	61	60	-1.6
Countervailing Duty			
Bulk	10.6	7.2	-32.1
Retail packs	17.3	16.0	-7.5

1/ Converted from ECU to British pounds using the green exchange rate, the EC raisin MIP coefficient, and an exchange rate of 1.7 dollars per pound.

Australia has moved to equalize raisin returns. As part of its 1988 budget package, the government of Australia has announced a gradual reduction in agricultural subsidies and protectionism over the next four years for a number of commodities, including raisins. Price stabilization schemes for dried currants, sultanas and raisins were designed to equalize the returns from domestic and export sales. In 1986/87, the domestic price for sultanas was 29 percent above the export level. By 1990, the average return from domestic sales will exceed that from exports by no more than 15 percent. The import tariff for raisins was reduced from 25 percent to 15 percent on July 1, 1988.

--The Government of Australia has reduced the duty on inshell and shelled walnuts from two percent to zero, effective January 1, 1988. This action which took place in June, 1988 has resulted in the refunding of approximately $50,000 in collected duties. The reinstatement of duty-free status for walnuts came about as the result of complaints made by the U.S. Government with regards to the implementation of the two percent duty on January 1, 1988.

--For the first time, imports of almonds are freely permitted into Pakistan. Pakistan's new import policy, effective July 1988, allows the private trade to import almonds from any origin. Previously, almond imports were allowed only from Afghanistan and Iran under border trade agreements. Imports from other countries, including the United States were prohibited. The duty on almonds will be levied at the rate of 100 percent ad valorem, plus a sales tax of 12.5 percent. In addition, a six-percent surcharge and a five-percent "IQRA" (Education) tax will be levied. Imports of almonds have declined from 432 metric tons in 1985/86 to 71 tons in 1987/88. No specific reason can be given for this decline; however, trade sources believe imports will pick up with the opening of the market. For a partial list of importers, contact John Toaspern, (202) 447-4620.

--The U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Beijing reports 1987 walnut production in the province of Shanxi at 25,000 metric tons. This is a 2,100-ton increase over 1986. The number of walnut trees in the province is reported at 23 million with approximately 9 million currently bearing. Chinese officials expect the number of bearing trees to increase to 15 million by 1998. Walnut trees in China take 10 years to begin significant production and reach full production in another 30 years. The total area in the province is reported at 70,000 hectares, but only about one-fifth of the walnut trees are in concentrated plantings with the remainder sparsely planted on hillsides and around fields. The production outlook for 1988 looks good, with a high male flower count and expectations for increased production over 1987.

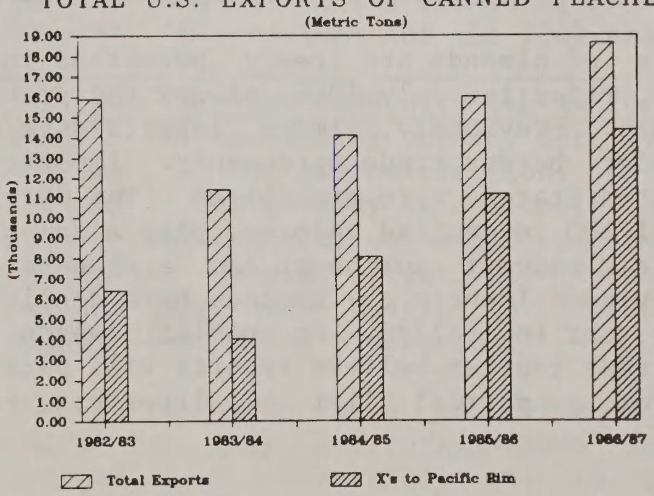
Other Processed Fruits

--U.S. exports of canned fruit products increased dramatically during the 1987/88 marketing year from the previous year. Exports of both canned peaches and fruit mixtures rose nearly 30 percent with the Pacific Rim nations accounting for the bulk of the increase. Exports of canned pears, however, declined 25 percent in volume.

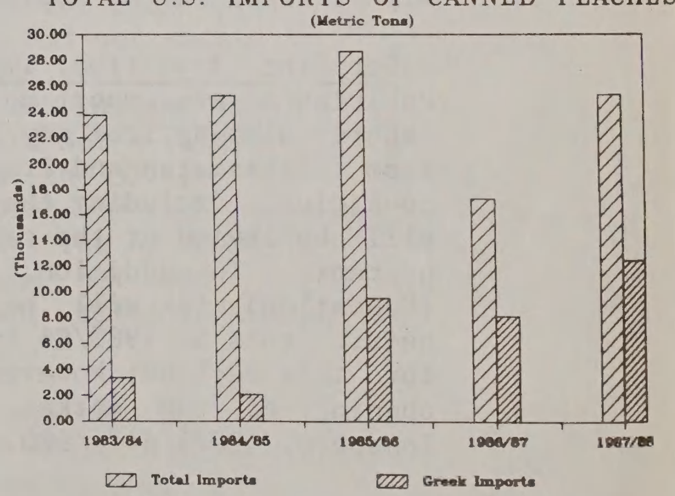
The growth of exports continues the trend begun two seasons ago, following a decline during the first half of the 1980's. Factors in the drop in exports were the initiation of European Community (EC) processing subsidies and the subsequent loss of the EC market, and a series of reduced packs in California. Since the mid-1980's a weaker U.S. dollar combined with increased marketing efforts in the Pacific Rim nations have reversed this downward trend.

Canned peaches from Greece accounted for 50 percent of all U.S. imports in the 1987/88 marketing year, which increased 47 percent from the previous year. Imports of canned fruit mixtures declined slightly, while imports of pears declined a dramatic 81 percent. Lower production costs abroad and high EC subsidies have been factors in the rise of canned peach imports.

TOTAL U.S. EXPORTS OF CANNED PEACHES



TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS OF CANNED PEACHES



Vegetables

--Reservoir levels in Mexico have increased over the past month for the first time since 1987. Levels are still below those of a year ago, but assuming normal rainfall they will continue rising over the next two or three months. This improved situation should ensure adequate irrigation water for vegetable crops destined for export in the 1988/89 season.

--Canadian potato growers have voted in favor of rejuvenating the push for supply management. Following a legal challenge by potato processors (see Horticultural Products Review, June 1988, page 7) the Federal Court of Canada in early 1988, threw out a recommendation by Canada's National Farm Products Marketing Agency for the formation of a national potato marketing agency. In July 1988, the Canadian Horticultural Council conducted a plebiscite to measure producer support for a renewed attempt to achieve supply management for potatoes. As a result, eligible producers voted overwhelmingly in favor of proceeding with a development plan for a national marketing agency. The potato industry task force, representing potato growing interests in all regions of Canada, plans to meet in late August to discuss the results and formulate a strategy. A renewed push to achieve supply management in Canada's potato industry faces several procedural hurdles, not the least of which is the need for an amendment to Canadian law which, in current form, restricts national farm product agency activity to the poultry and tobacco industries.

--Canadian potato area for 1988 is estimated to be down 2.1 percent from the 1987 level. The decline reflects less planting in Ontario and New Brunswick.

CANADA: POTATO AREA AND PRODUCTION

PROVINCE	PLANTED AREA 1988 HECTARES	HARVESTED AREA 1987 HECTARES	REVISED PRODUCTION 1987 METRIC TONS
Newfoundland	243	243	3,357
Prince Edward Is.	26,710	26,710	707,611
Nova Scotia	1,619	1,700	40,007
New Brunswick	19,021	19,830	607,457
Quebec	18,009	18,009	410,006
Ontario	13,921	15,176	366,007
Manitoba	17,807	17,807	426,381
Saskatchewan	1,497	1,538	34,428
Alberta	9,510	9,510	285,766
British Columbia	3,278	3,440	109,498
Canada Total	111,615	113,962	2,990,520

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

--Japanese imports of fresh asparagus have climbed dramatically in recent years. In the first five months of 1988, the Japanese imported 8,234 metric tons, with the United States supplying 58 percent of the total. The United States, Mexico, Australia, and New Zealand are the sources for 99 percent of asparagus imports. The United States and Mexico ship from January to April while Australia and New Zealand ship from September to December.

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries estimates that the annual output of asparagus in recent years has been 35,000 tons, produced on 10,000 hectares. Included are approximately 7,000 tons of white asparagus, all of which are used for canning. The remainder is green asparagus destined for the fresh market. The major harvest season is the beginning of May to early July.

More asparagus is consumed in the eastern part of Japan, including the Tokyo area, while there is less demand in the western part, such as Osaka and Kyoto. The northern island of Hokkaido has the highest per capita consumption of asparagus in Japan. Asparagus is consumed both in stir-fried and boiled form. Typically at the retail level asparagus is marketed in bunches of 5 or 6 spears each. Retail price in July, 1988 was about 100 yen (75 cents) per 100 grams.

JAPAN: FRESH ASPARAGUS IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (METRIC TONS)

CALENDAR YEAR	UNITED STATES	MEXICO	AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND	OTHER	TOTAL
1985	395	788	615	326	273	2,397
1986	1,557	1,720	1,206	746	39	5,268
1987	2,983	3,195	1,438	1,102	84	8,802
1988 (Jan/May)	4,735	3,303	6	0	190	8,234

SOURCE: Nisseikyo (Japanese Importers Association) for 1985 through 1987 and Japanese Government official data for 1988.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--On July 29, 1988, the United States wine industry filed a draft Section 301 petition before the U.S. Trade Representative's Office to protest Taiwan's restrictions against imports of U.S. wine . The Wine Institute said these restrictions cost the U.S. wine industry $150 million in lost sales during the past five years. The industry seeks a commitment from Taiwan on the removal of: (A) the high duty (65 percent ad valorem) and taxes (233 percent ad valorem when combined with the duty); (B) restrictions on imports of dessert wines, vermouth, special natural wines, and non-grape based wines; (C) retail mark-up limit of 8 percent; (D) and the discriminatory, restrictive aspects of documentation, advertising, and labeling procedures.

--The European Community (EC) Commission has signed off on a proposal to dispose of the growing EC stocks of alcohol distilled from surplus wine. In 1988 a total of 330 million ECU ($368 million) has been allocated for the disposal of surplus alcohol and for the depreciation of existing stocks. A comparable amount has been allocated in the proposed 1989 budget. Disposal on the internal market must not disrupt established marketing channels and, as a result, will probably be targeted primarily for fuel alcohol. Sales for export, however, are also foreseen, which could have a negative impact on the United States and world markets.

The structural surplus in Community wine production results in the distillation, under Community support schemes, of between 20 to 30 percent of the Community's production of 200 million hectoliters of wine annually. As of February 1988, EC stocks of alcohol were estimated to stand at 7.4 million hectoliters.

--Consumption of U.S. wines in Canada's British Columbia province topped 1 million liters in the twelve month period ending March 31, 1988, 23.7 percent above the previous year. This jump in U.S. wine sales is impressive, especially in light of the 3.8-percent decrease in overall wine consumption and a 3.1-percent decrease in wine imports. Australia offered stiff competition, selling 730,000 liters of wine, 73.6 percent more than one year ago. France dominates the imported wine market (3.5 million liters) but is losing market share. German and Italian wine sales are also trending down.

U.S. beer sales are also strong in British Columbia. Despite a stable market U.S. beer imports rose 19.1 percent to 7.8 million liters in April 1987 - March 1988. U.S. beer makes up 64 percent of all imported beer sales in British Columbia.

--Grape growers in Ontario fear that the province's new Wine Content Act threatens the 1988 harvest. The act sets a quota of 25,000 metric tons of Ontario grapes that the province's wineries must purchase, which is much less than expected production. The Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board, representing 900 Niagara area producers, expects a surplus of 40,000 tons in 1988.

KOREA: MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Overview: Historically, and with few exceptions, the Korean market has been closed to fresh and processed fruit and vegetable imports. In recent years, however, the Korean government has permitted imports of some selected fruits and related products. Liberalization, as used by the Korean government, indicates the item has been placed on the automatic approval (AA) list for importation. Almonds, avocados, cherries, grapefruit, lemons, prunes, raisins, and frozen potatoes can be now imported although they face high tariffs and in some cases have encountered quarantine problems. Wine and oranges can be imported but are subject to stringent quotas. Despite these constraints, imports of many of these products have increased significantly since their liberalization, with the United States being the predominant supplier of most items.

The United States exported $18.1 million of horticultural products to Korea in 1987, up $4.5 million from the previous year. The principal items were raisins, almonds, and lemons. In the first 5 months of 1988, U.S. exports of horticultural products to Korea reached $11.1 million, up 42 percent from the same period in 1987. Grapefruit and almonds made the biggest gains.

Korea announced market openings for grapefruit juice, lemon juice, and cranberry juice effective July 1, 1987. Tariff reductions--from 50 percent to 45 percent--for almonds and cherries became effective July 1, 1988. The tariff rate for raisins was reduced to 40 percent on the same date. In addition, the market for avocados was opened July 1, 1988. The market for frozen french fried potatoes was opened on August 5 of this year.

The outlook for increased U.S. sales of presently importable vegetables, fruits, juices, and nuts is positive. Koreans have a great appreciation for fruit; it's their preferred dessert following a meal. Recent tariff reductions, however modest, will be helpful, and quarantine problems are being resolved. New-to-market products such as avocados, cherries, prunes and grapefruit, lemon and cranberry juices will require considerable market development efforts to familiarize them to the Korean public.

There is a limited window for imports of a wider range of fruit and fruit products to supply tourist hotels. Orders are collected from hotels by the Korea Tourist Hotel Supply Center (KTHSC). Purchases are then made by KTHSC of those items which have official approval. Even KTHSC purchases can be disrupted by plant quarantine problems or bureaucratic determinations that the items in question are not necessary. For example, hotel orders for U.S. avocados in the past almost always died in the clearance process. However, KTHSC does provide some opportunity to familiarize wealthier Korean consumers with U.S. fruit and vegetable products.

The outlook for liberalization of additional fruits is clouded by widely-held concern about competition with domestic production. Korean Government officials have rejected suggestions to lift import bans on such basic U.S. horticultural exports as oranges, apples, and table grapes--even in periods of the year when no competing local fruits are available. The U.S. Government continues to press the Koreans for complete liberalization of fruit and vegetable imports with lower tariffs. To date, The Korean Government is willing to agree only to a very gradual, unspecified program of import liberalization and tariff lowering.

Almonds: Before July 1, 1985 almond imports were limited by quotas which were linked to Korean exports of chestnuts. Since then almonds have become the most important U.S. horticultural export to Korea. During the first 5 months of 1987, U.S. exports of almonds to Korea leaped to 640 tons, up 136 percent from the same period in 1987.

Presently, the three or four companies importing almonds distribute them primarily to confectionery manufacturers with some sold to supermarkets and department stores. One importer roasts and packages almonds and distributes them through well established soft-drink distribution channels. Importers also distribute almonds to ice cream manufacturers, supermarkets, wholesalers, provincial wholesalers, and major agricultural markets in Seoul.

Almonds are fairly well established in institutional markets, e.g., for making candy, ice cream, and bakery products. Promotional activities are required to break into other markets. The snack food market would be a logical target, including snacks served at drinking establishments. The consumption of almonds will increase considerably in the future, if the present high tariff of 45 percent is lowered so that local bakers and confectioneries could afford to use more.

Avocados: Importation of avocados was liberalized by the Korean government on July 1, 1988. Previously, a limited supply of avocados was illegally imported and sold in the local market. Avocados are likely to be imported by the present three or four fresh fruit importers who have already expressed interest. If distribution channels follow the pattern for grapefruit, importers will distribute fruits to the Karak-dong wholesale agricultural market and smaller wholesalers, department stores, supermarkets, and retailers. At present one avocado sells for 2,000 won ($2.70) at the large department stores.

Avocados are virtually unknown in Korea with little or no consumer awareness. An aggressive program to develop this market will be needed and could include in-store promotions, advertising and point of purchase (POP) materials. The California Avocado Commission has begun preliminary work by distributing Korean language leaflets to potential importers and consumers on how to handle and ripen avocados.

Cherries: Cherry imports got off to a slow start following liberalization in 1985 because of plant quarantine problems, lack of consumer familiarity with cherries, and high prices relative to domestically produced fruit. However, continuous sales promotions, such as distribution of free samples, and media advertisements, have influenced local consumption patterns. Imports of cherries jumped nearly five times in volume between 1986 and 1987.

Cherries are imported by two or three major importers as well as some major hotels. Importers distribute imported cherries to wholesalers, supermarkets, department stores and hotels. Supermarkets in Seoul's more prosperous neighborhoods have proven to be excellent sales outlets for cherries.

U.S. exporters faced several obstacles in the Korean market in 1988 including a requirement that fumigation take place at higher than necessary temperatures, and box-by-box government inspection of imported cherries before they could be moved to refrigerated warehouses. Both problems caused deterioration in the quality of imported cherries.

Frozen Potatoes: Imports of frozen potatoes, excluding french fries and other highly processed items were taken off surveillance, that is, allowed to be imported, on July 1, 1988. Imports of frozen french fries were permitted as of August 5, 1988. However, Korean plant health officials continue to insist that frozen potato imports, at least those that are not fried, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate despite international agreements that these are not necessary for frozen products. The U.S. Government is attempting to resolve this problem.

Grapefruit: Before liberalization on July 1, 1985, grapefruit consumption had been restricted to tourist hotels. The current retail price of about 900-1,100 won per piece (more than $1.00), makes grapefruit relatively expensive for many middle-class Koreans. Notwithstanding pricing impediments, grapefruit has enjoyed a substantial increase in sales each year since liberalization--with the United States as its sole supplier. Grapefruit imports in 1987 increased more than 300 percent over 1986 with the United States accounting for all trade. In the first 5 months of 1988, U.S. exports of grapefruit to Korea increased nearly 10-fold over the same period in 1987.

Grapefruit is imported by seven major importers and an additional number of smaller importers and is sent to four major wholesale markets. At these markets imported grapefruit is sold to small wholesalers, department stores, and supermarkets. The marketing structure of grapefruit and lemons is similar. Upon liberalization, a local advertising agency contracted by the Florida Department of Citrus had free tastings in 20 major department stores to generate consumer awareness as grapefruit was not well known to local consumers. Grapefruit was also advertised in local consumer magazines.

Lemons: Imports have grown substantially since 1984 with the United States accounting for all trade. During January-May 1988, U.S. exports nearly doubled over the January-May 1987 total. Most of the imports go to higher class restaurants and high-income households. A major U.S. grower cooperative is conducting market development activities in Korea.

Most lemons are presently used for lemonade. Development of new recipes using lemons as a substitute for vinegar and in health food drinks, and advertising the recipes in women's magazines and other media could help increase consumption.

A USDA phytosanitary certificate is required. Lemons, as well as grapefruit, are held at port for about four days, while a sample is subject to incubation testing, to ensure that each shipment is pest free. Traders report that this procedure is not impeding imports.

Orange Juice: The Korean government established an import quota for 7,000 metric tons of orange juice in calendar year 1988. The quota will be increased to 9,000 tons in 1989. The quota apparently is measured in terms of 65 degree brix equivalent. Only companies that produce juice from Korean mandarin oranges are eligible to obtain import quotas which are distributed in proportion to the quantity of Korean juice produced. There is no blending requirement.

Prunes: About $30,000 worth of prunes were imported in 1983. However, following liberalization, difficulty in marketing resulted in a decline in imports to only $1,000 in 1984, 1985 and 1986 and $7,000 in 1987. Only one importer is currently importing prunes.

The first step in creating consumer awareness is to establish a Korean name for prunes. Now they're called a variety of names including dates and dried plums. Prunes have been successfully promoted in Japan as concentrates and ingredients in nectars and medicines. Some elements of the Japanese market promotion campaign may be applicable to Korea. The health and nutrition properties of prunes could be the key to this market. As with raisins, packaging in smaller units could help tap into the snack food market.

Raisins: U.S. raisins regained a considerable market share in 1987, largely as a result of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) program. A surge of imports followed the liberalization of raisin trade in 1981. Nearly 8,000 tons were imported that first year, far surpassing anything achieved since. The United States provided most imports in 1981; since then, Turkey, Greece, and other suppliers have competed successfully in the market.

Raisins are imported by about six dealers who, in turn, sell the raisins to wholesalers, retail stores, and the Korean Bakers Association. Wholesalers sell raisins to retailers or individual bakeries, smaller or provincial wholesalers and confectioneries. There is considerable room for developing the market for raisins as a nutritious snack food. They are currently sold in one pound boxes, and packaging in smaller units probably would help tap into Korea's growing snack food market.

Wine: Korea opened its market, but only a crack, to imports of foreign wine in October, 1987. Imports were limited by quota and only four Korean firms were allowed to obtain quotas. In 1988 The Korean Office of National Tax Administration (ONTA) provisionally agreed to change licensing and tax laws effectively liberalizing wine import requirements. As of July 1, 1988, the tariff on wine will be reduced from 100 percent to 70 percent ad valorem.

Starting January 1, 1990, the quota on wine imports will be removed. The quota for 1989 is set at 30 percent of 1988 consumption, but could be raised. The market for champagne and sparkling wines will remain closed; however vermouth and wine coolers will be permitted entrance as of January 1, 1990.

All wine products are certified once a year in Korea by laboratories approved by the Government of Korea. This certification is done by local wineries and importers submitting samples to the labs. Testing usually takes 3-20 days, and U.S. wineries can submit test results from U.S. Government approved labs as supporting documents although it is customary for local labs to conduct their tests as well. Samples to be tested may be air-shipped or come from existing inventory.

Based on a report from the U.S. Agricultural Trade Officer, Seoul.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA: IMPORTS OF
SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

ITEM AND YEAR	TOTAL QUANTITY	TOTAL VALUE	QUANTITY FROM U.S.	VALUE FROM U.S.	U.S. SHARE OF QUANTITY
	M. tons	$1,000	M. tons	$1,000	Percent
ALMONDS					
1983	325	947	324	941	100
1984	355	4,065	353	1,059	99
1985	341	929	339	916	99
1986	685	2,517	650	2,401	95
1987	664	3,535	663	3,515	100
CHERRIES					
1983	0	0	0	0	0
1984	1	5	1	5	100
1985	5	22	5	22	100
1986	5	19	5	19	100
1987	24	72	24	72	100
GRAPEFRUIT					
1983	7	21	7	21	100
1984	8	27	8	27	100
1985	175	144	175	144	100
1986	388	303	388	303	100
1987	1,175	938	1,175	938	100
LEMONS					
1983	33	101	33	101	100
1984	557	406	557	406	100
1985	1,047	655	1,047	655	100
1986	1,337	872	13,337	872	100
1987	1,799	1,352	1,799	1,352	100
RAISINS					
1983	2,900	4,470	1,779	3,120	61
1984	3,790	3,569	2,296	2,469	61
1985	4,142	3,733	2,350	2,307	57
1986	4,311	3,951	1,931	2,038	45
1987	5,345	5,253	3,064	3,798	57

Source: Republic of Korea Official Statistics

REPUBLIC OF KOREA: LIBERALIZATION DATES & IMPORT DUTIES FOR SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

ITEM	Liberalization Date 1/	Ad Valorem Import Duty
Raisins	1/1/81	40%
Other dried fruits (prunes)	1/1/81	30%
Lemons and Limes	7/1/84	40%
Grapefruit	7/1/85	50%
Almonds	7/1/85	45%
Cherries	7/1/85	45%
Tomato Ketchup	7/1/85	30%
Fruit based beverage, alcohol not included	7/1/85	20%
Tomato sauce	7/1/86	30%
Canned beans	1/1/87	30%
Canned corn	1/1/87	30%
Grapefruit juice	7/1/87	50%
Lemon juice	7/1/87	50%
Cranberry juice	7/1/87	50%
Still wine	10/1/87 2/	70%
Canned fruit cocktail & other fruit mixtures	4/1/88	50%
Frozen conc. orange juice	5/1/88 2/	50%
Avocados	7/1/88	50%
Frozen potatoes, not otherwise prepared	7/1/88	30%
Vegetable juice, other than tomato 3/	7/1/88	30%
Apricots, preserved	7/1/88	50%
Frozen potatoes including french fries	8/5/88	30%

1/ Date on which unrestricted authorization of import licensing was granted. 2/ Quantities restricted by quota. 3/ Excluding mixtures and concentrates.

KOREA

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1983-1987

COMMODITY/UNIT OF MEASURE	QUANTITY					VALUE ($1,000)				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
FRESH FRUITS, CITRUS (METRIC TONS)										
GRAPEFRUIT	61	31	143	576	868	41	20	69	263	469
LEMONS	231	650	1,028	1,194	1,452	200	424	460	671	957
ORANGES	172	232	92	146	178	131	174	152	126	135
OTHER	38	0	0	0	0	26	0	2	0	0
SUBTOTAL............	502	913	1,263	1,916	2,498	397	619	682	1,060	1,561
FRESH FRUITS, NONCITRUS (METRIC TONS)										
SUBTOTAL............	19	29	131	84	86	16	37	113	93	123
MELONS (METRIC TONS)										
SUBTOTAL............	17	12	0	3	15	13	7	0	3	12
CANNED FRUITS (METRIC TONS)										
CHERRIES, MARACHINO	2	29	136	175	222	4	58	258	295	384
CANNED MIXED FRUIT	398	910	736	466	306	383	800	650	466	267
CANNED BABY FOOD	19	11	622	534	496	27	18	595	452	622
OTHER	274	148	183	125	151	308	176	251	174	178
SUBTOTAL............	693	1,098	1,677	1,300	1,175	722	1,052	1,753	1,388	1,451
DRIED FRUITS (METRIC TONS)										
RAISINS	1,714	1,561	1,841	1,774	2,691	2,413	2,045	2,454	2,517	3,856
OTHER	24	11	21	12	[illegible]	30	19	32	17	10
SUBTOTAL............	1,738	1,572	1,862	1,786	2,699	2,443	2,064	2,486	2,534	3,866
FROZEN FRUITS (METRIC TONS)										
SUBTOTAL............	3	4	19	7	19	[illegible]	6	29	11	17
FRUIT JUICES, CITRUS (1,000 LITERS)										
ORANGE JUICE, FZN CONC	3,652	4,270	2,902	1,492	1,012	1,212	1,768	1,338	417	570
CITRUS JUICE, CONC, NT FZN	120	0	664	1,760	670	44	0	321	407	244
OTHER	2,417	1,504	2,711	719	325	923	748	1823	353	167
SUBTOTAL............	6,188	5,774	6,276	3,972	2,006	2,179	2,516	3,483	1,177	981
FRUIT JUICES, NONCITRUS (1,000 LITERS)										
PNEAPPL JUICE,NT CONC	348	199	39	231	219	120	130	26	132	141
FRUIT JU,NOT CONC	51	22	86	131	245	52	37	78	188	182
OTHER	320	885	341	277	132	83	208	177	101	85
SUBTOTAL............	719	1,106	466	639	596	255	375	282	422	408
OTHER FRUIT PREPARATIONS (METRIC TONS)										
SUBTOTAL............	89	49	62	124	100	126	138	105	172	202
VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED (METRIC TONS)										
SUBTOTAL............	12	4,513	1,627	204	81	17	780	513	134	112
VEGETABLES, CANNED (METRIC TONS)										
CANNED BEANS	158	249	271	361	232	118	223	214	168	185
TOMATOE PASTE,CANNED	66	97	152	242	433	75	112	156	254	407
PICKLED CUCUMBERS	90	144	124	273	428	89	135	134	291	356
OTHER	174	167	690	327	202	198	218	474	276	144
SUBTOTAL............	488	657	1,237	1,203	1,295	479	689	979	988	1,092
VEGETABLES, FROZEN (METRIC TONS)										
SUBTOTAL............	300	454	697	348	157	278	376	563	321	207
VEGETABLES, DEHYDRATED (METRIC TONS)										
SUBTOTAL............	856	548	323	261	226	1,695	1,438	650	522	377
TREE NUTS, SHELLED (METRIC TONS)										
ALMONDS, SHELLED	20	134	307	573	662	52	394	821	1,824	3,204
ALMONDS,PREP OR PRES	8	53	45	157	78	32	210	162	617	389
OTHER	405	165	47	22	22	1,120	468	137	119	149
SUBTOTAL............	433	352	399	752	762	1,204	1,072	1,120	2,560	3,742
HOPS (METRIC TONS)										
SUBTOTAL............	51	53	24	7	19	508	317	524	31	192
NURSERY PRODUCTS 1/										
SUBTOTAL............	---	---	---	---	---	38	40	34	108	162
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (1,000 LITERS)										
BEER	0	56	50	143	150	0	30	22	59	89
WINE,STILL,=< 14% ALCOHOL	4	9	7	5	141	7	28	22	13	264
WINE, OTHER GRAPE	5	1	3	2	159	5	3	11	7	124
OTHER	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL............	9	66	61	151	450	12	61	56	79	477
FRUIT & VEGETABLE MISCELLANEOUS 2/										
SUBTOTAL............	---	---	---	---	---	1,333	1,933	2,452	2,054	3,167
TOTAL 3/	5,706	11,167	10,701	8,890	11,246	11,725	13,518	15,820	13,657	18,149

1/ Nursery product quantity units are mixed. 2/ Fruit and vegetable miscellaneous quantity units are mixed.
3/ Quantity totals for metric tons only.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

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SPANISH WINE

Summary: Spanish wine and grape must production increased 8 percent in 1987 from 1986. This increase came despite decreasing wine grape area (Spain's vineyard area is the largest in the world) and frost damage in some production areas in May 1987. Spain's accession to the European Community (EC) has resulted in a liberalized import regime making possible the opening of Spain as a market for U.S. specialty wines.

Production: The 1987 Spanish wine vintage and grape must vintage is estimated at 38 million hectoliters (HL) and 1.5 HL (1,004 million gallons and 39.6 million gallons), respectively. The increase of 8 percent over 1986 was obtained despite frosts in early May in La Mancha and Manchuela. Of the 38 million HL of wine produced, appellation of origin wines are estimated at 10.5 million HL and ordinary table wine at 25 million HL. The 1987 wine crop was smaller in the northern areas of Navarra, Rioja, and Aragon, but notably larger in southern and central areas such as Andalucia, Estremadura, and Castilla-Leon.

Prior to Spain's accession to the European Community (EC) in 1986, the Spanish government maintained a restructuring and reconversion scheme for Spanish vineyards to alleviate the wine surplus problem and to improve the quality of wines. The EC restructuring and reconversion scheme became applicable to Spain beginning in 1987. Restructuring measures include rejuvenation of vineyards and changes to better varieties. Reconversion entails the uprooting of vineyards and use of the land for other crops. Through the end of 1986, 4,378 hectares had been restructured and 20,014 hectares reconverted. In addition, 11,664 hectares of "hybrid vineyards" (whose wines are not acceptable for human consumption as determined by the 1970 Wine and Alcohol Act) have been uprooted. A total of 40,000 hectares of vineyards, primarily in Castilla-La Mancha, Catalonia and Valencia, have been submitted to the EC Commission for restructuring. The EC Commission plans to uproot 200,000 hectares of Spanish vineyards by 1989/90, however petitions submitted by Spanish growers during September 1986-March 1987 covered only 8,000 hectares.

Domestic Utilization: Direct human consumption of wine in Spain continues to decline, to an estimated 17.2 million HL in the 1986/87 marketing year, equivalent to 44.5 liters per person per year. This compares with an annual per capita consumption of 78 liters in 1975. Among contributing factors to this decline are strong competition from beer, mineral water, and soft drinks.

The EC intervention mechanism came into effect in Spain for the first time in the 1986/87 marketing year. Spain's surplus wine deliveries for intervention distillation were 8.3 million HL In addition, French wineries partially fulfilled their obligations for compulsory distillation by purchasing 1.15 million HL of cheaper Spanish wines and distilling them in Spain where distillation costs are cheaper.

Approximately 500,000 HL of alcohol were produced under this scheme in the 1986/87 marketing year. This alcohol is now under Community ownership. In Spain, the sherry and spirit industries are obligated to use wine alcohol in their production. At present, the EC allows Spain to auction wine alcohol only in domestic outlets.

WINE

Before the accession of Spain to the EC, prices for ordinary table wine were depressed and stable. The EC support scheme is helping sustain prices for ordinary table wines at a higher level. Support prices paid under the EC intervention mechanisms continue to increase as the alignment process proceeds. Although appellation of origin wines are not under the EC support scheme, the program is contributing to a general increase in prices for quality wines as well.

Exports: Spanish wine exports were down 16.5 percent to 5.6 million HL in calendar year 1986. This decline was attributable to a loss of competitiveness caused by the removal of pre-accession tax rebates, along with the imposition of regulatory amounts on Spanish wines exported to both EC-10 and non-EC markets. Also, the important Soviet Union market for white wine was lost in 1986 because of Soviet sobriety campaigns and restriction on alcoholic beverages.

Spain's main customer for sparkling wine is the United States, with 60 percent of exports in 1986. Sales to EC markets are also strong, despite intense competition from French Champagne.

Still wine exports were down 20 percent to 3.6 million HL in 1986. The decline was observed in all foreign markets except the EC, where exports increased 8.5 percent. Exports of Rioja, a type of still wine, did not follow this declining trend as both volume of exports and export prices rose in 1986. Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, West Germany, Sweden, other EC countries, and the United States, were Spain's main export markets for Rioja wine.

Sherry wines, which accounted for most of Spanish exports of fortified wine, fell 18 percent in 1986 to 1 million HL. The United Kingdom, Holland, and Germany accounted for over 60 percent of total sherry exports in 1986. Sherry exports to the United States reversed a 5 year trend by increasing 90 percent to 50,556 HL. Sherry exports continued to decline in 1987.

Imports: Under terms of the accession agreement, imports into Spain from non-EC countries are subject to annual quantitative restrictions until December 1995. The quota allocated for 1987 was 38,500 HL. Actual imports into Spain are so small that these quotas are far from being met.

Importers must be registered in the Registro Sanitario de Alimentos. For shipments exceeding 3,000 liters, a MCI-Terceros Paises (third country) form must be submitted to the Economy Ministry and deposits of 1 and 2 green rate ECUs ($1.25 and $2.50) per hectoliter are required for still and sparkling wines, respectively. Import levies are applicable to wines imported at prices below the EC reference price.

The more liberal import regime makes possible the opening of Spain as a market for specialty U.S. wines. Imports into Spain from other countries, notably Portugal, Argentina and France, are increasing, particularly those of quality wines. Wine imports were 42,000 HL in 1986.

Based on a report from the U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Madrid

SPANISH WINE IMPORTS IN CALENDAR YEAR 1986
(1,000 liters)

Country of Origin	Types of Wine					
	Total	Sparkling	Appellation of Origin	Ordinary Table	Fortified	Vermouth
France	731	456	206	23	39	7
W. Germany	70	15	29	25	1	--
Italy	125	24	42	13	13	33
Portugal	1,603	6	739	477	367	14
Chile	59	--	58	1	--	--
Argentina	1,375	--	1,364	--	11	--
Others	199	6	138	33	21	1
Total	4,162	507	2,576	572	452	55

SOURCE: Spanish Customs Office

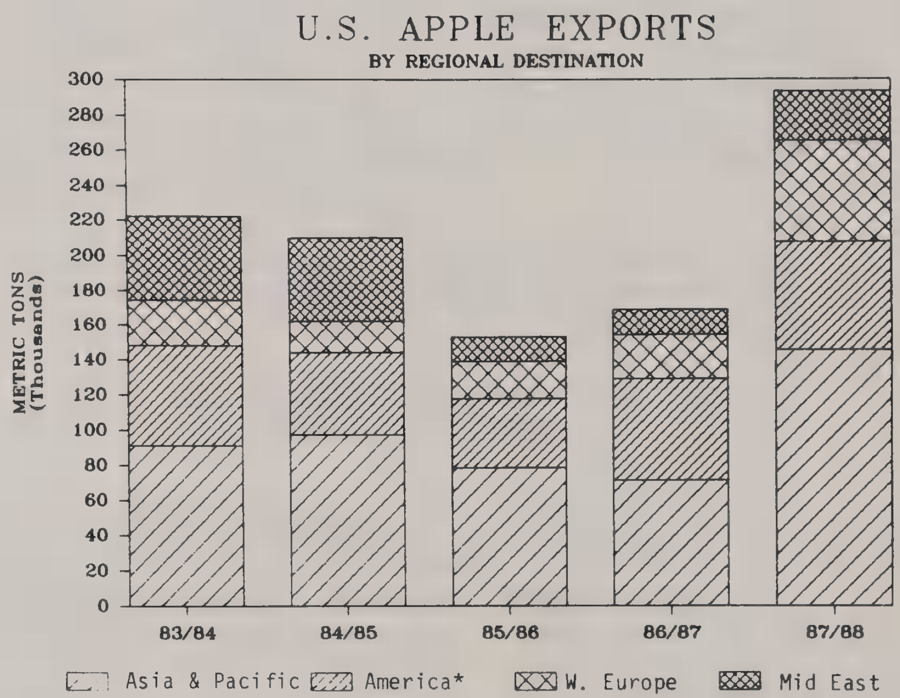
SPANISH WINE EXPORTS BY TYPE
(Million liters)

Year	Types of Wine						
	Total	Sparkling	Appellation of Origin	Ordinary Table	Fortified	Vermouth 1/	Grape Must
1984	623	20	107	301	127	37	31
1985	668	21	132	317	136	32	30
1986	558	24	119	241	120	25	29

SOURCE: Spanish Customs Office
1/ Includes other flavored wines and sangria.

U.S. APPLE EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. apple exports for 1987/88 (July/June) were 74 percent above exports in 1986/87. Total exports were 293,211 metric tons valued at $129 million; this exceeds the previous high of 222,360 tons valued at $119 million recorded in 1983/84. It must be kept in mind that U.S. export figures under-count exports to Canada by almost one-half and that exports to Taiwan are under-valued by approximately one-third. The largest market for U.S. apples is Asia; this is also the area with the highest growth rate.

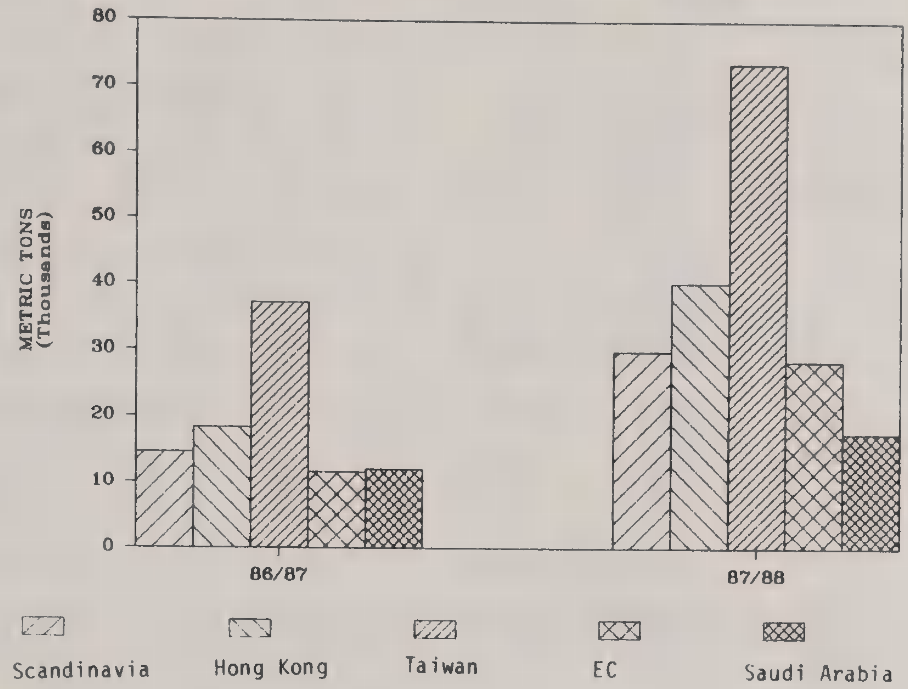


* The U.S. export data for Canada are undercounted.

Taiwan is the most important offshore (non-Canada) export market for U.S. apples accounting for 14 percent of total volume in 1987/88. Exports grew 35,803 tons between 1983/84 and 1987/88, an increase of 95 percent. Other important markets in Asia are Hong Kong, with sales up 70 percent over five years ago, and Malaysia and Singapore with sales up substantially over last year but only slightly above 1983/84.

The United States regained market share in the Middle East, where exports are still well below the 48,009 tons shipped in 1983/84, but up 90 percent over last year. The two most important markets are still Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

MAJOR U.S. EXPORT MARKETS



U.S. apple exports have shown strong growth both in the EC and the rest of Europe. Exports to Sweden this year shot up 78 percent over the previous year and were 9,575 tons larger than in 1983/84. Part of this increase was due to a poor harvest in Sweden in 1987 which led to an early opening date prior to Christmas. Sweden should continue as a good market due to the recently negotiated liberalization of apple import regulations.

The United Kingdom remains the main market for U.S. apples going into the EC. Exports to the U.K. were up 7,933 tons over last year for an all time high of 12,381 tons. Shipments to the EC would have been even larger if the EC had not implemented an import quota in April, which cut off the import of apples from the United States. (See the May and August, 1988 Horticultural Products Review for further details on the quota.) Exports to the EC in the coming year remain shadowed by the possibility of the quota system being reinstated.

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSOR SUBSIDIES
FOR CANNED TOMATO PRODUCTS
(STATED CURRENCY UNIT PER METRIC TON)

CROP YEAR	MINIMUM GROWER PRICE	PROCESSOR SUBSIDY NET WEIGHT	PROCESSOR SUBSIDY RAW WT. EQUIVALENT	NET COST OF FRUIT	"GREEN" EXCHANGE RATE	LOCAL COST	EXCHANGE RATE	PROCESSOR NET COST
TOMATO PASTE								
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
86/87	92.34	282.58	45.21	47.13	1,554	73,236	1,396	52.46
87/88	89.11	297.27	47.56	41.55	1,629	67,680	1,315	51.47
88/89	89.11	326.98	52.32	36.79	1,629	59,936	1,397	42.90
GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	DRACH/$	DOLLARS
86/87	87.01	259.81	41.57	45.44	116.67	5,302	135	39.27
87/88	89.11	297.27	47.56	41.55	128.34	5,332	138	38.64
88/89	89.11	326.98	52.32	36.79	148.80	5,415	152	36.01
SPAIN	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	53.58	157.31	25.17	28.41	146	4,142	136	30.52
87/88	57.94	172.20	27.55	30.39	154	4,686	121	38.73
88/89	64.17	179.43	28.71	35.46	154	5,469	124	44.07
PORTUGAL	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	ESC/ECU	ESCUDO	ESCUDO/$	DOLLARS
86/87	58.14	184.28	29.48	28.66	151.81	4,350	146.45	29.70
87/88	61.61	194.41	31.11	30.50	171.73	5,238	144.74	36.19
88/89	67.11	196.84	31.49	35.62	188.01	6,696	153.00	43.76
WHOLE SAN MARZANO								
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
86/87	154.47	117.46	88.10	66.38	1,554	103,147	1,396	73.89
87/88	147.52	115.84	86.88	60.64	1,629	98,783	1,315	75.12
88/89	147.52	116.72	87.54	59.98	1,629	97,707	1,397	69.94
SPAIN	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	79.39	39.17	29.38	50.01	146	7,292	136	53.73
87/88	87.72	35.66	26.75	60.98	154	9,403	121	77.71
88/89	99.72	52.58	39.44	60.29	154	9,297	124	74.91
WHOLE ROMA AND SIMILAR TOMATOES								
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
86/87	117.61	86.42	64.82	52.80	1,554	82,043	1,396	58.77
87/88	113.49	82.27	61.70	51.79	1,629	84,362	1,315	64.15
88/89	113.49	83.16	62.37	51.12	1,629	83,274	1,397	59.61
SPAIN	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	79.39	39.17	29.38	50.01	146	7,292	136	53.73
87/88	87.72	35.66	26.75	60.98	154	9,403	121	77.71
88/89	99.72	52.58	39.44	60.29	154	9,297	124	74.91
PORTUGAL	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	ESC/ECU	ESCUDO	ESCUDO/$	DOLLARS
86/87	61.75	23.61	17.71	44.04	151.81	6,686	146.45	45.66
87/88	68.57	18.48	13.86	54.71	171.73	9,395	144.74	64.91
88/89	77.55	32.12	24.09	53.46	188.01	10,051	153.00	65.69

NOTES: Net to raw weight euivalent: paste 0.16, peeled 0.75. Dollar exchange rate as of September 30, except 1988/89 as of August 5, 1988. The 1987/88 "green" rates for Italy and Spain are in effect until Jan. 1, 1989, therefore 1988/89 green rates shown on this table for those countries are the 1987/88 rates.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSOR SUBSIDIES FOR SELECTED FRUIT PRODUCTS (STATED CURRENCY UNIT PER METRIC TON)

CROP YEAR	MINIMUM GROWER PRICE	PROCESSING SUBSIDY	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT	"GREEN" EXCHANGE RATE	LOCAL CURRENCY COST	DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT
CANNED PEACHES							
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
86/87	312.84	146.25	166.59	1,554	258,881	1,396	185.44
87/88	287.81	143.63	144.18	1,629	234,869	1,315	178.61
88/89	287.81	143.70	144.11	1,629	234,755	1,397	168.04
GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	$/DRACHMA	DOLLARS
86/87	297.14	94.82	202.32	117	23,605	135	174.60
87/88	287.81	143.63	144.18	128	18,455	138	133.73
88/89	287.81	143.70	144.11	149	21,443	152	141.54
SPAIN	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	267.25	105.50	161.75	146	23,583	136	173.78
87/88	252.86	112.42	140.44	154	21,658	121	178.99
88/89	259.80	118.70	141.10	154	21,759	124	175.34
CANNED PEARS							
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
86/87	316.73	185.20	116.71	1,554	181,374	1,396	129.92
87/88	302.15	185.31	102.02	1,629	166,183	1,315	126.37
88/89	302.15	193.00	93.71	1,629	152,654	1,397	109.27
SPAIN	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	170.97	35.49	132.64	146	19,338	136	142.51
87/88	186.29	66.31	114.68	154	17,684	121	146.15
88/89	209.40	97.40	104.21	154	16,070	124	129.49
RAISINS 1/							
GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	$/DRACHMA	DOLLARS
86/87	1331.70	519.70	971.80	117	113,383	135	838.63
87/88	1331.70	522.20	969.30	128	124,071	138	899.06
88/89	1331.70	746.60	744.90	149	110,841	152	731.62
DRIED PRUNES							
FRANCE	ECU	ECU	ECU	FRANC/ECU	FRANC	$/FRANC	DOLLARS
86/87	1670.00	519.00	1151.00	7.10	8,172	6.68	1223.48
87/88	1587.00	575.00	1012.00	7.48	7,566	6.05	1250.47
88/89	1587.00	608.00	979.00	7.58	7,425	6.39	1162.66

NOTES: Processed to raw fruit conversion factor equals 1:1 for peaches and dried prunes, and 1:1.08 for pears. Dollar exchange rates as of September 30, except for 1988/89, which is August 5, 1988. 1/ Net cost of raisins makes allowance for processing losses, which in effect raises the minimum grower price by 12 percent.

APPLES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	QUANTITY 1987	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986	VALUE 1987
WORLD TOTAL.......	152,792	168,274	293,211	83,773	93,334	129,062
CANADA.............	25,202	42,072	41,099	13,641	22,087	20,796
EC-TWELVE..........	12,046	11,581	28,273	6,920	6,476	11,936
UNITED KINGDOM....	8,753	8,694	16,073	4,895	4,938	7,782
NETHERLANDS.......	531	1,608	9,265	277	839	2,993
IRELAND...........	1,418	922	1,233	735	507	654
GERMANY, FED. REP.	638	223	1,268	327	120	332
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	27	16	241	13	9	80
DENMARK...........	.	.	110	.	.	55
FRANCE............	671	118	83	669	63	38
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	9,098	13,498	29,790	5,038	7,734	10,248
SWEDEN............	2,401	4,448	12,381	1,249	2,341	4,068
FINLAND...........	3,653	3,575	8,631	2,045	2,002	3,112
NORWAY............	2,146	4,213	7,165	1,169	2,341	1,991
ICELAND...........	899	1,262	1,612	576	1,050	1,078
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	78,300	71,098	145,140	40,904	37,981	65,712
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	30,065	37,115	73,641	12,572	15,664	29,994
HONG KONG.........	22,920	18,274	40,083	13,160	11,629	18,537
SINGAPORE.........	11,358	6,782	13,297	6,685	4,293	6,652
MALAYSIA..........	8,179	3,635	10,068	4,679	2,387	5,540
THAILAND..........	3,052	3,038	4,380	2,035	2,477	3,002
NEW ZEALAND.......	2,019	1,448	1,598	1,272	978	842
PHILIPPINES.......	4	16	1,073	3	10	555
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	339	455	517	264	345	327
JAPAN.............	190	303	384	124	181	214
BRUNEI............	97	23	7	65	14	3
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	13,634	14,456	27,553	9,636	9,893	10,059
SAUDI ARABIA......	8,284	11,975	17,381	6,049	7,972	6,415
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	4,359	1,619	9,128	2,810	1,187	3,183
BAHRAIN...........	401	240	512	355	211	222
KUWAIT............	560	622	380	402	522	188
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	10,852	12,036	17,577	5,270	6,496	7,962
MEXICO............	1,838	2,589	6,591	902	1,025	2,395
COLOMBIA..........	4,441	2,931	4,470	1,808	1,248	1,884
PANAMA............	3,052	2,465	2,641	1,695	1,765	1,544
COSTA RICA........	590	1,272	1,871	305	804	1,026
HONDURAS..........	575	921	1,359	348	621	749
BRAZIL............	91	1,755	370	46	960	193
EL SALVADOR.......	111	4	125	77	3	85
BELIZE............	80	97	90	41	71	55
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	3,334	3,499	3,713	2,190	2,624	2,297
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	780	1,231	1,178	462	849	790
NETHL. ANTILLES...	662	703	1,130	296	478	700
HAITI.............	188	117	412	119	86	204
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	646	361	370	429	230	198
LW & WW ISLANDS...	487	663	184	487	575	104
BAHAMAS...........	37	28	131	20	29	86
BERMUDA...........	112	109	116	71	122	74
CAYMAN ISLANDS....	75	49	86	30	48	73
BARBADOS..........	319	175	26	251	172	19
OTHER..............	325	35	66	172	43	53
NAMIBIA...........	184	.	.	68	.	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

GRAPES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	QUANTITY 1987	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986	VALUE 1987
WORLD TOTAL.......	104,198	102,075	111,588	87,390	97,998	112,042
CANADA.............	64,870	56,665	64,662	45,434	45,168	56,308
EC-TWELVE..........	675	3,605	6,049	730	4,584	9,309
UNITED KINGDOM....	396	2,962	5,203	491	3,845	7,875
GERMANY, FED. REP.	.	97	434	.	122	873
NETHERLANDS.......	264	404	233	230	434	330
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	.	45	52	.	81	166
FRANCE............	.	.	42	.	.	58
DENMARK...........	15	45	4	9	55	8
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1,389	2,078	2,098	1,308	2,031	2,554
SWEDEN............	924	1,358	1,203	818	1,254	1,519
NORWAY............	297	443	429	329	452	495
FINLAND...........	141	189	373	131	201	385
SWITZERLAND.......	.	39	64	.	52	106
ICELAND...........	27	48	29	29	72	49
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	31,451	33,681	32,465	34,305	40,694	37,287
HONG KONG.........	18,129	10,056	9,183	17,663	12,036	10,972
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	3,733	12,416	10,522	4,461	13,801	10,337
JAPAN.............	3,331	4,318	4,767	4,187	5,747	6,487
SINGAPORE.........	3,886	3,572	3,537	5,188	5,202	4,343
NEW ZEALAND.......	562	1,835	2,810	707	2,205	3,510
MALAYSIA..........	1,566	1,174	1,272	1,843	1,345	1,199
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	19	49	221	21	57	231
THAILAND..........	75	69	122	92	97	157
OTHER PACIFIC IS..	46	40	29	40	58	49
BRUNEI............	69	42	.	66	68	.
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	29	86	.	30	57	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	496	478	611	590	634	667
SAUDI ARABIA......	204	117	274	184	159	310
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	208	225	260	282	287	262
KUWAIT............	31	31	77	44	41	95
BAHRAIN...........	53	105	.	80	147	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	4,300	4,626	4,450	3,948	3,841	4,709
PANAMA............	2,160	1,983	1,472	2,104	1,833	1,874
GUATEMALA.........	556	644	843	471	501	885
HONDURAS..........	366	483	642	391	499	643
COSTA RICA........	188	259	470	244	274	525
MEXICO............	849	1,068	790	578	581	509
EL SALVADOR.......	112	146	137	114	108	179
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	970	942	1,054	1,025	1,045	1,207
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	275	421	417	274	458	443
BAHAMAS...........	6	23	236	8	36	298
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	392	220	185	402	236	215
NETHL. ANTILLES...	75	80	57	82	97	79
LW & WW ISLANDS...	67	69	70	75	65	76
FRENCH WEST INDIES	1	13	60	1	13	59
BARBADOS..........	143	101	28	171	120	33
OTHER.............	48	1	.	50	2	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

PEARS: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	QUANTITY 1987	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986	VALUE 1987
WORLD TOTAL.......	29,689	36,365	43,830	16,602	20,039	19,822
CANADA.............	14,749	18,742	18,997	7,819	9,605	9,154
EC-TWELVE..........	611	948	2,284	321	533	824
NETHERLANDS.......	.	332	1,361	.	177	468
GERMANY, FED. REP.	529	468	651	271	285	239
UNITED KINGDOM....	24	96	272	14	43	116
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	5,707	7,301	9,796	2,694	3,719	3,349
SWEDEN............	4,897	6,490	8,959	2,312	3,276	3,062
FINLAND...........	543	470	703	246	259	245
NORWAY............	247	338	125	123	181	39
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	721	781	2,029	500	710	1,521
HONG KONG.........	321	450	1,465	242	409	1,085
SINGAPORE.........	300	104	251	180	87	155
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	17	98	157	20	116	119
THAILAND..........	.	6	48	.	6	93
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	47	65	75	32	56	43
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	4,389	4,115	5,596	3,352	3,239	2,740
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	1,448	1,235	2,526	1,166	910	1,270
SAUDI ARABIA......	2,543	2,594	2,677	1,904	2,059	1,213
KUWAIT............	279	206	273	181	184	179
BAHRAIN...........	113	80	120	101	87	77
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	3,279	4,259	4,973	1,756	2,060	2,120
MEXICO............	2,248	1,744	3,282	1,141	689	1,182
PANAMA............	704	536	725	403	340	460
BRAZIL............	207	1,915	607	129	993	273
COSTA RICA........	10	2	128	7	2	68
HONDURAS..........	36	54	122	23	30	65
GUATEMALA.........	.	.	75	.	.	51
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	205	220	156	147	174	114
NETHL. ANTILLES...	63	67	38	41	54	42
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	101	83	31	73	65	20
OTHER.............	27	.	.	14	.	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES........(JUL)	4,780	16,832	168,274	293,211	168,274
CANADA............	3,189	2,928	42,072	41,099	42,072
EC-TWELVE.........	168	51	11,581	28,273	11,581
UNITED KINGDOM...	166	51	8,694	16,073	8,694
NETHERLANDS......	2	.	1,608	9,265	1,608
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	50	48	13,498	29,790	13,498
SWEDEN...........	.	1	4,448	12,381	4,448
NORWAY...........	.	.	4,213	7,165	4,213
FINLAND..........	.	.	3,575	8,631	3,575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	772	11,241	71,098	145,140	71,098
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	121	3,085	37,115	73,641	37,115
HONG KONG........	375	5,543	18,274	40,083	18,274
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	143	14,456	27,553	14,456
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	11,975	17,381	11,975
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	102	1,619	9,128	1,619
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	508	2,341	12,036	17,577	12,036
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	2,931	4,470	2,931
MEXICO...........	483	2,280	2,589	6,591	2,589
PANAMA...........	.	26	2,465	2,641	2,465
BRAZIL...........	.	.	1,755	370	1,755
COSTA RICA.......	.	15	1,272	1,871	1,272
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	84	75	3,499	3,713	3,499
OTHER............	9	5	35	66	35
AVOCADOS......(OCT)	1,670	731	6,913	11,562	11,660
CANADA............	112	108	837	1,036	1,009
EC-TWELVE.........	828	142	2,658	6,718	5,422
FRANCE...........	475	89	1,830	3,902	3,757
UNITED KINGDOM...	339	49	563	1,511	1,084
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	96	66	1,077	370
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	702	375	3,334	2,717	4,811
JAPAN............	700	371	3,326	2,706	4,803
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	4	.	5
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	12	.	12	4	40
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	2	.	2
OTHER............	.	10	.	10	.
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	1,081	1,382	6,241	8,364	10,548
CANADA............	826	1,063	5,464	7,401	7,010
EC-TWELVE.........	27	21	233	219	632
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	65	77	66
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	220	279	417	580	2,761
JAPAN............	209	192	283	252	2,586
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	19	46	60	61
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	25	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	.	16	1	18
CHERRIES/SW&TT(MAY)	12,598	9,241	15,893	15,795	24,254
CANADA............	3,449	2,617	4,318	3,514	6,297
EC-TWELVE.........	673	507	1,201	1,071	2,791
UNITED KINGDOM...	668	496	1,045	915	1,689
GERMANY, FED. REP	4	.	16	16	731
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	350	197	540	575	723
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8,079	5,908	9,778	10,596	14,357
JAPAN............	7,082	5,411	8,206	9,895	11,842
HONG KONG........	826	286	1,269	363	1,987
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	1	11	15	11
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	42	12	42	21	67
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	3	5
OTHER............	3	.	3	.	3
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	19,499	21,383	326,685	427,193	347,316
CANADA............	2,039	2,477	25,948	34,019	28,368
EC-TWELVE.........	200	789	100,243	137,417	101,680
FRANCE...........	.	37	58,636	60,957	59,198
NETHERLANDS......	200	684	21,702	25,311	22,544
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	33	55	2,776	2,794	2,843
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17,227	18,048	197,161	252,858	213,860
JAPAN............	14,470	14,149	181,959	216,776	195,257
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	423	59	423
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	133	15	142
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	13	.	32	.
LEMONS........(AUG)	12,096	17,087	137,987	130,218	150,926
CANADA............	427	658	6,600	6,570	7,086
EC-TWELVE.........	21	58	3,000	2,699	3,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	19	.	303	230	303
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11,522	16,370	127,516	120,029	139,959
JAPAN............	10,650	15,434	118,577	110,240	129,911
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	108	.	568	690	577
LIMES.........(APR)	769	200	2,050	964	4,110
CANADA............	136	38	433	204	1,115
EC-TWELVE.........	33	160	170	512	857
FRANCE...........	16	85	38	300	489
NETHERLANDS......	3	23	81	27	146
UNITED KINGDOM...	14	51	50	153	146
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	.	27	50
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	599	.	1,443	221	2,077
MALAYSIA.........	288	.	750	.	872
HONG KONG........	196	.	435	.	743
JAPAN............	51	.	144	221	251
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	4	.	4

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	8
ORANGES.......(NOV)	47,566	38,592	306,476	256,517	396,542
CANADA............	8,312	5,010	98,844	77,001	110,808
EC-TWELVE.........	3,513	504	13,445	3,567	17,529
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	572	417	2,213	1,276	2,481
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	35,050	32,504	201,551	174,273	265,042
JAPAN............	20,803	20,564	90,907	87,785	121,299
HONG KONG........	8,229	8,687	76,319	55,311	103,917
MID. EAST & N. AFR	22	.	112	.	112
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	51	138	234	334	457
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	45	19	72	56	107
OTHER............	.	.	5	9	5
GRAPES........(JUN)	7,230	9,153	7,230	9,153	111,588
CANADA............	5,362	6,569	5,362	6,569	64,862
EC-TWELVE.........	1,089	1,553	1,089	1,553	6,049
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	42	31	42	31	2,098
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	639	783	639	783	32,465
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	.	.	10,522
HONG KONG........	273	131	273	131	9,183
JAPAN............	45	257	45	257	4,767
SINGAPORE........	170	238	170	238	3,537
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	165	3	165	611
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	68	15	68	15	4,450
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	28	38	28	38	1,054
PEARS.........(JUL)	846	1,100	36,365	43,830	36,365
CANADA............	697	831	18,742	18,997	18,742
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	948	2,284	948
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	41	7,301	9,796	7,301
SWEDEN...........	.	41	6,490	8,959	6,490
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	66	6	781	2,029	781
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	4,115	5,596	4,115
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	2,594	2,677	2,594
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	.	1,235	2,526	1,235
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	78	221	4,259	4,973	4,259
BRAZIL...........	.	.	1,915	607	1,915
MEXICO...........	78	221	1,744	3,282	1,744
PANAMA...........	.	.	536	725	536
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	2	220	156	220
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	6,160	7,458	7,742	10,624	34,747
CANADA............	3,008	3,987	4,293	5,912	11,544
EC-TWELVE.........	261	676	330	1,212	3,397
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	44	61	86	1,187
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,776	2,702	2,867	2,943	17,962
HONG KONG........	2,245	1,424	2,295	1,510	11,073
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	351	1,091	372	1,101	5,414
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	.	12	16	73
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	100	47	150	410	494
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	2	29	45	91
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	234	255	8,683	11,318	9,079
CANADA............	204	229	1,919	2,164	2,098
EC-TWELVE.........	.	1	2,781	2,312	2,781
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	1,974	1,395	1,974
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	332	395	332
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	16	.	1,772	1,483	1,772
SWEDEN...........	.	.	642	603	642
FINLAND..........	.	.	437	568	437
AUSTRIA..........	.	.	370	203	370
SWITZERLAND......	16	.	314	78	314
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14	26	2,311	5,233	2,313
JAPAN............	14	16	2,015	3,834	2,015
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	91	94	107
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	8	23	8
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	8	.
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS......(JUN)	68	83	68	83	749
CANADA............	49	83	49	83	95
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	.	.	105
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	.	.	51
FRANCE...........	.	.	.	.	46
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	30
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	.	18	.	327
JAPAN............	.	.	.	.	218
HONG KONG........	.	.	.	.	41
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	.	.	34
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	169
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	.	.	59
KUWAIT...........	.	.	.	.	58
QATAR............	.	.	.	.	36
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	5
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	.	2	.	17
CHERRIES/MARAC(JUL)	192	202	2,569	2,238	2,569
CANADA............	2	.	114	93	114
EC-TWELVE.........	1	.	114	172	114
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	.	56	73	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	168	170	2,040	1,666	2,040
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	31	85	807	787	807
HONG KONG........	76	21	481	367	481
SINGAPORE........	13	40	264	146	264

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES, MAR (CONT)					
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	48	1	241	110	241
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	20	47	67	47
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	12	6	94	101	94
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	6	105	65	105
CHERRIES, SW&TT (JUL)	386	545	4,009	5,422	4,009
CANADA............	251	219	2,018	1,833	2,018
EC-TWELVE.........	.	190	145	1,615	145
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	52	101	52
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	121	128	1,627	1,766	1,627
JAPAN............	68	37	730	628	730
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	43	62	595	620	595
SINGAPORE........	11	15	215	367	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	13	4	142	83	142
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	3	17	20	17
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	9	5	9
PEACHES.......(JUN)	1,478	1,039	1,478	1,039	18,622
CANADA............	188	210	188	210	2,313
EC-TWELVE.........	5	168	5	168	265
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	12	73	12	73	397
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,166	524	1,166	524	14,418
JAPAN............	891	101	891	101	9,899
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	178	287	178	287	2,866
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	12	9	12	352
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	72	46	72	46	731
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	26	5	26	5	146
PEARS.........(JUN)	53	146	53	146	1,018
CANADA............	3	16	3	16	155
EC-TWELVE.........	1	46	1	46	48
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	23	14	23	132
NORWAY...........	14	23	14	23	101
SWEDEN...........	.	.	.	.	31
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	24	50	24	50	409
JAPAN............	9	2	9	2	206
SINGAPORE........	15	10	15	10	51
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	.	.	.	.	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	6	2	6	171
SAUDI ARABIA.....	2	3	2	3	78
KUWAIT...........	.	.	.	.	40
EGYPT............	.	.	.	.	34
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	.	6	.	53
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	5	2	5	50
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	598	570	3,281	4,858	7,234
CANADA............	397	421	2,148	2,653	4,662
EC-TWELVE.........	134	72	458	1,408	1,350
GERMANY, FED. REP	38	60	107	380	478
NETHERLANDS......	81	12	281	408	478
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	30	32	154
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	31	.	236	347	532
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	23	64	248	358	394
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	6	16	30	25
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	.	50	13	100
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	7	61	50	106
OTHER.............	.	.	64	.	64
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	1,541	1,451	1,541	1,451	24,531
CANADA............	642	312	642	312	6,591
EC-TWELVE.........	1	33	1	33	415
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	46	64	46	64	969
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	541	798	541	798	13,201
JAPAN............	269	358	269	358	5,285
HONG KONG........	106	116	106	116	3,418
SINGAPORE........	61	114	61	114	1,784
PHILIPPINES......	23	41	23	41	1,470
MID. EAST & N. AFR	93	22	93	22	1,079
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	146	180	146	180	1,552
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	71	42	71	42	724
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.......(AUG)	6,202	7,355	72,460	89,722	80,516
CANADA............	197	359	2,786	3,799	3,105
EC-TWELVE.........	3,136	3,591	30,268	40,616	34,309
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,908	1,929	12,576	18,272	14,590
GERMANY, FED. REP	519	554	6,768	9,267	7,696
DENMARK..........	313	634	4,964	6,441	5,494
NETHERLANDS......	174	278	3,566	4,294	3,740
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	319	377	9,127	8,898	10,131
SWEDEN...........	140	163	4,389	4,336	4,831
NORWAY...........	115	139	2,083	1,829	2,273
FINLAND..........	53	42	2,001	2,110	2,263
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,491	2,894	26,667	32,331	29,254
JAPAN............	2,011	2,102	17,211	22,203	19,249
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	116	105	2,993	2,657	3,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	99	1,050	2,281	1,068
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	44	17	2,120	1,427	2,171
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	17	441	350	478
OTHER.............	.	.	.	20	.
PRUNES........(AUG)	3,438	3,625	51,588	55,826	54,427
CANADA............	287	154	2,907	3,063	3,136

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
EC-TWELVE.........	1,487	1,853	26,311	27,170	27,527
GERMANY, FED. REP	537	931	6,879	9,253	7,506
ITALY............	226	406	7,057	8,126	7,097
UNITED KINGDOM...	263	298	3,074	2,934	3,243
NETHERLANDS......	33	81	2,738	1,273	2,821
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	532	592	7,038	7,466	7,626
SWEDEN...........	206	320	2,751	3,243	2,963
FINLAND..........	106	56	2,049	2,036	2,209
NORWAY...........	176	150	1,422	1,364	1,492
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	933	904	11,739	13,292	12,424
JAPAN............	672	553	8,555	9,281	9,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	44	1,252	1,775	1,326
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	188	55	2,020	2,683	2,061
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	22	307	362	312
OTHER.............	.	.	14	15	14
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS) (FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	228	201	1,358	1,440	2,009
CANADA............	11	2	43	38	71
EC-TWELVE.........	57	43	461	670	622
FRANCE...........	41	30	263	475	403
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	155	.	155
ITALY............	17	13	42	191	63
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	.	11	24	12
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	117	142	463	553	790
JAPAN............	102	55	382	281	629
HONG KONG........	13	22	39	87	81
MID. EAST & N. AFR	33	6	345	116	457
SAUDI ARABIA.....	7	3	155	45	209
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	9	1	77	50	114
OMAN.............	15	1	76	6	78
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	17	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	9	35	21	57
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	357	757	2,950	4,787	4,405
CANADA............	39	18	530	92	615
EC-TWELVE.........	92	219	987	1,737	1,424
FRANCE...........	80	201	933	1,571	1,332
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	4	8	50	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	49	381	286	1,992	634
JAPAN............	10	194	100	861	200
HONG KONG........	12	23	63	469	157
SINGAPORE........	8	25	45	231	110
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	17	8	27	92	83
MID. EAST & N. AFR	145	49	931	500	1,330
SAUDI ARABIA.....	60	.	332	106	503
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	21	16	294	189	370
OMAN.............	28	23	151	59	200
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	.	4	14	23
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	29	87	175	385	332
OTHER.............	.	.	30	17	32
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	256	631	1,931	2,801	2,845
CANADA............	41	44	351	339	557
EC-TWELVE.........	36	40	211	542	281
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	14	34	127	44
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	166	461	1,290	1,608	1,907
JAPAN............	162	436	1,266	1,520	1,876
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	71	31	182	39
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	0	13	2	14
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	2	1	3
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	1,398	1,363	7,749	8,087	12,111
CANADA............	456	338	3,257	2,941	5,250
EC-TWELVE.........	627	376	2,125	2,405	3,116
GERMANY, FED. REP	87	22	770	339	1,146
NETHERLANDS......	454	178	782	1,156	834
UNITED KINGDOM...	77	122	320	561	616
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	90	126	676	672	1,141
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	116	453	1,133	1,702	1,805
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	17	57	315	290	533
HONG KONG........	45	94	237	298	396
NEW ZEALAND......	.	.	200	46	294
JAPAN............	30	148	209	603	289
MID. EAST & N. AFR	43	38	269	211	323
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	51	21	220	103	361
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	12	64	52	110
OTHER.............	.	.	5	1	5
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	122	240	1,080	1,365	1,867
CANADA............	95	34	601	247	1,119
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	89	250	140
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	.	177	21	188
SWITZERLAND......	15	.	173	17	184
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	202	170	730	355
JAPAN............	.	185	63	704	172
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	5	16	46	19	116
HONG KONG........	8	.	55	7	61
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	4	.	101	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	43	16	65
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	294	317	2,043	2,274	3,708
CANADA............	24	8	64	65	160
EC-TWELVE.........	75	30	519	327	711

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					
GERMANY, FED. REP	48	30	245	116	384
DENMARK..........	24	.	160	17	190
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	38	5	298	212	383
SWITZERLAND......	14	.	143	62	175
SWEDEN...........	.	.	92	113	131
NORWAY...........	25	5	63	36	72
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	136	165	998	1,005	1,803
MALAYSIA.........	28	12	309	159	504
HONG KONG........	58	68	233	219	441
SINGAPORE........	9	.	155	148	308
JAPAN............	39	10	162	119	267
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	54	.	499	377
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	26	.	45	358
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	6	10	33	12
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	21	21	139	103	247
OTHER............	.	29	15	30	15
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	650	638	9,226	13,233	9,320
CANADA...........	455	388	3,830	4,611	3,865
EC-TWELVE........	133	165	986	1,781	1,017
UNITED KINGDOM...	111	149	475	808	503
ITALY............	18	12	489	840	493
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	11	376	745	377
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	56	68	3,010	6,069	3,034
JAPAN............	27	20	2,838	5,840	2,841
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	2	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	6	1,020	23	1,020
MEXICO...........	.	6	1,020	23	1,020
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	2	3
OTHER............	.	.	1	.	1
LETTUCE.......(OCT)	9,255	10,391	93,961	156,349	113,115
CANADA...........	6,835	7,442	82,355	144,986	95,836
EC-TWELVE........	53	17	2,295	1,682	2,317
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	75	191	75
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,276	2,823	7,789	7,848	12,768
HONG KONG........	2,151	2,427	7,132	6,890	11,632
MID. EAST & N. AFR	34	.	485	50	612
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	11	79	49	361	180
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	48	31	912	1,226	1,328
OTHER............	.	.	.	6	.
ONION.........(OCT)	7,084	3,850	60,268	71,455	76,536
CANADA...........	7,004	3,347	45,027	34,084	54,140
EC-TWELVE........	.	3	733	939	1,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	150	924	252
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	425	12,438	30,284	16,199
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	368	4,283	6,529	5,602
JAPAN............	1	19	4,159	19,167	4,290
HONG KONG........	.	20	2,576	3,390	4,113
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	141	106	150
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	24	6	1,401	3,969	3,881
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	54	69	329	1,104	838
OTHER............	.	.	50	45	77
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	13,263	6,888	34,605	22,013	44,023
CANADA...........	12,988	6,430	32,714	19,908	41,404
EC-TWELVE........	.	.	54	.	54
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	14	19	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	57	62	272	477	351
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	63	.	63
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	212	321	1,173	940	1,422
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	70	308	645	698
OTHER............	2	4	6	24	17
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	42	41	5,377	3,773	5,675
CANADA...........	30	23	4,846	3,349	5,144
EC-TWELVE........	.	.	.	18	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	18	22	159	22
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	151	82	151
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	12	.	358	165	358
TOMATOES......(OCT)	7,519	7,955	50,398	57,825	63,503
CANADA...........	7,466	7,794	49,857	56,300	61,069
EC-TWELVE........	4	.	68	62	68
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	3	.	96	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	106	277	991	2,041
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	37	30	155	70
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	16	16	167	210	252
OTHER............	.	.	.	13	4
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN..........(AUG)	7,637	15,293	78,218	100,684	82,982
CANADA...........	152	64	925	537	932
EC-TWELVE........	2,750	5,942	27,968	31,659	29,052
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,176	2,480	13,139	14,780	13,645
UNITED KINGDOM...	824	2,016	7,790	8,395	8,209
FRANCE...........	341	657	4,230	4,675	4,287
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	658	1,303	8,032	7,366	8,425
SWITZERLAND......	288	493	4,522	3,523	4,829
SWEDEN...........	250	423	2,433	2,473	2,500

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
NORWAY...........	102	115	893	828	906
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,863	7,692	38,796	57,611	41,898
JAPAN............	2,851	5,392	29,568	41,525	31,798
MID. EAST & N. AFR	60	56	453	538	493
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	98	191	1,290	1,801	1,416
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	57	37	743	375	756
OTHER............	.	8	8	46	8
TOM./PST&PULP.(JUL)	170	463	3,443	5,327	3,443
CANADA...........	104	88	1,221	1,208	1,221
EC-TWELVE........	8	10	96	103	96
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	3	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	20	271	1,402	2,963	1,402
JAPAN............	4	201	604	2,123	604
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	5	46	324	318	324
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	22	228	264	228
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	22	224	299	224
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	33	47	267	488	267
OTHER............	.	2	1	2	1
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	249	354	4,809	3,814	4,809
CANADA...........	206	127	2,045	2,272	2,045
EC-TWELVE........	6	.	201	26	201
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	2	.	2	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	169	2,063	1,025	2,063
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	1,532	161	1,532
JAPAN............	16	103	261	460	261
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	24	206	71	206
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	3	27	25	27
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	29	252	593	252
OTHER............	.	.	15	.	15
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN/SWEET/FRZ(JUL)	3,172	4,121	38,569	47,508	38,569
CANADA...........	445	148	2,004	3,066	2,004
EC-TWELVE........	219	640	4,335	4,484	4,335
UNITED KINGDOM...	183	533	3,459	3,107	3,459
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	13	921	1,033	921
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,485	3,284	30,559	37,960	30,559
JAPAN............	2,241	2,757	26,288	32,237	26,288
AUSTRALIA........	222	379	3,749	4,201	3,749
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	321	699	321
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	6	129	72	129
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	22	299	193	299
FR. FRIES/FRZ.(JUL)	7,296	8,896	85,888	108,263	85,888
CANADA...........	52	22	839	370	839
EC-TWELVE........	.	13	23	539	23
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	101	.	101
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7,184	8,604	83,074	104,582	83,074
JAPAN............	6,321	7,162	72,041	88,805	72,041
MID. EAST & N. AFR	33	153	1,006	1,467	1,006
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	9	87	52	87
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	27	95	745	1,204	745
OTHER............	.	.	14	.	14
GARLIC/DRD/DEH(JAN)	252	282	1,433	1,995	3,345
CANADA...........	121	81	625	644	1,245
EC-TWELVE........	59	77	346	687	1,014
UNITED KINGDOM...	28	24	159	335	421
GERMANY, FED. REP	8	46	105	238	341
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	13	36	113	128	232
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	36	63	177	321	473
AUSTRALIA........	29	53	99	244	245
JAPAN............	3	8	55	50	102
OTHER PACIFIC IS.	.	.	.	20	96
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	7	24	38	66
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	5	.	111	112	253
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	17	24	39	35
OTHER............	.	.	13	26	24
ONIONS/DRD/DEH(JAN)	952	827	7,996	8,850	18,193
CANADA...........	137	72	1,051	941	1,979
EC-TWELVE........	435	376	3,601	4,138	7,415
UNITED KINGDOM...	222	190	1,243	1,400	2,770
GERMANY, FED. REP	89	107	1,257	1,608	2,602
NETHERLANDS......	34	42	345	323	760
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	90	142	1,055	1,049	2,057
SWITZERLAND......	19	49	386	356	713
SWEDEN...........	34	26	318	330	630
NORWAY...........	19	20	197	144	382
FINLAND..........	17	47	149	212	314
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	267	217	2,021	2,536	6,195
JAPAN............	109	115	1,266	1,900	4,535
AUSTRALIA........	115	82	562	501	1,290
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	15	15	41	50
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	3	134	61	275
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	3	69	68	99
OTHER............	.	.	40	16	122
POTATO/FLAKES.(OCT)	1,610	1,645	15,159	16,592	19,874
CANADA...........	23	.	571	360	723
EC-TWELVE........	147	336	1,992	2,846	2,545
FRANCE...........	.	.	1,001	.	1,001
NETHERLANDS......	92	36	454	366	619

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
POTATO, FLAKE (CONT)					
UNITED KINGDOM...	37	281	276	2,184	528
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	49	258	475	383
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,390	1,187	11,852	12,035	15,587
JAPAN...........	1,205	1,041	10,495	10,373	13,882
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	72	124	94
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	32	36	376	530	505
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	2	19	4	19
OTHER...........	.	36	18	218	18
POTATO, DRD/DEH(OCT)	623	354	4,081	3,968	5,283
CANADA..........	566	211	3,259	2,735	4,258
EC-TWELVE........	.	.	164	56	187
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	35	57	153	57
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	51	102	392	845	562
JAPAN...........	26	96	239	704	310
SINGAPORE........	18	.	69	29	89
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	.	111	70	111
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	4	55	76	65
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	3	40	23	42
OTHER...........	.	.	1	11	1
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS, UNSHLD(JUL)	433	294	3,084	6,091	3,084
CANADA..........	42	34	490	589	490
EC-TWELVE........	9	50	45	1,176	45
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	41	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	52	55	229	911	229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	20	15	205	1,119	205
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	21	.	348	364	348
MEXICO..........	21	.	330	205	330
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	7	28	7
OTHER...........	289	140	1,760	1,864	1,760
INDIA...........	289	140	1,760	1,864	1,760
PECANS, UNSHLD.(OCT)	34	29	327	706	662
CANADA..........	.	.	137	133	140
EC-TWELVE........	.	.	72	302	347
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	20	176
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	10	55	57
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	23	44	54
ITALY...........	.	.	29	79	48
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	23	43	80
SWITZERLAND......	.	.	17	41	62
SWEDEN..........	.	.	6	.	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	.	63	44	63
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	15	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	15	28	30	167	30
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	2	.
OTHER...........	1	1	1	1	1
WALNUTS, UNSHLD(AUG)	191	344	44,775	51,132	45,420
CANADA..........	61	21	2,025	1,880	2,137
EC-TWELVE........	.	48	33,439	41,459	33,450
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	48	11,607	10,248	11,618
SPAIN...........	.	.	8,909	13,870	8,909
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	6,267	9,317	6,267
ITALY...........	.	.	4,441	5,362	4,441
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	12	.	1,573	1,122	1,573
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	61	1,656	2,720	1,680
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	402	293	402
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	118	199	5,608	3,600	6,106
MEXICO..........	117	199	3,798	3,271	4,295
BRAZIL..........	.	.	1,369	43	1,369
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	5	53	48	53
OTHER...........	.	9	19	9	19
PISTACH, UNSHLD(SEP)	273	120	1,448	1,669	2,002
CANADA..........	.	8	21	22	25
EC-TWELVE........	21	23	184	366	466
UNITED KINGDOM...	10	5	23	239	282
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	75	54	86
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	.	64	56	66
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	229	88	1,040	1,131	1,302
CHINA (MAINLAND).	144	20	558	412	668
HONG KONG........	81	.	412	299	516
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	15	53	15
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	.	17	13	18
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	37	1	37
OTHER...........	19	.	71	26	72
ALMONDS, SHLD..(JUL)	5,133	6,887	62,054	127,613	62,054
CANADA..........	259	156	4,646	2,688	4,646
EC-TWELVE........	2,447	4,143	28,089	75,407	28,089
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,453	1,789	13,648	40,581	13,648
FRANCE..........	245	511	5,147	10,094	5,147
UNITED KINGDOM...	385	448	4,151	7,253	4,151
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	264	774	7,072	11,710	7,072
SWEDEN..........	197	224	3,039	4,187	3,039
SWITZERLAND......	19	397	2,018	4,018	2,018
NORWAY..........	17	58	1,174	2,601	1,174
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	515	1,586	15,712	18,933	15,712
JAPAN...........	379	1,243	12,394	14,256	12,394
MID. EAST & N. AFR	119	204	1,848	5,117	1,848
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	28	4	558	1,097	558
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	35	38	35
OTHER...........	1,502	20	4,094	12,622	4,094
PECANS, SHLD...(OCT)	66	179	662	1,002	964
CANADA..........	54	12	422	345	626
EC-TWELVE........	.	25	156	308	244
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	11	41	115	81
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	62	18	62
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	29	24	47
NETHERLANDS......	.	14	17	127	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	26	37	85	37
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	[illegible]	19	24	104	32
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	.	4	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	96	22	155	22
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	1	1
WALNUTS, SHLD..(AUG)	229	589	8,633	7,849	8,876
CANADA..........	57	159	828	1,142	851
EC-TWELVE........	30	218	3,965	3,089	4,099
SPAIN...........	.	83	1,730	684	1,730
GERMANY, FED. REP	22	82	955	1,178	1,089
ITALY...........	.	.	850	128	850
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	19	2	281	429	281
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	121	163	3,012	2,306	3,082
JAPAN...........	41	64	1,740	749	1,770
AUSTRALIA........	70	43	848	842	875
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	10	48	316	571	327
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	38	337	704	352
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	.	145	140	145
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	55	12	55
OTHER...........	.	9	10	28	11
PISTACHIO, SHLD(SEP)	43	40	331	640	431
CANADA..........	.	5	16	18	18
EC-TWELVE........	.	10	79	95	82
FRANCE..........	.	10	74	56	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	0	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	24	63	291	70
JAPAN...........	.	24	18	147	22
HONG KONG........	.	.	20	37	20
AUSTRALIA........	2	.	17	.	17
SINGAPORE........	.	.	7	6	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	180	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	41	.	172	61	232
MEXICO..........	36	.	164	57	223
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	[illegible]	.	0	2	0
OTHER...........	.	.	.	2	26
ALMONDS, PREP..(JUL)	1,723	2,797	26,256	33,066	26,256
CANADA..........	77	60	1,349	1,055	1,349
EC-TWELVE........	852	1,698	12,968	20,711	12,968
GERMANY, FED. REP	379	757	4,821	10,092	4,821
UNITED KINGDOM...	92	595	3,394	3,103	3,394
FRANCE..........	223	165	3,292	4,019	3,292
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	49	164	2,527	2,499	2,527
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	713	758	8,610	7,127	8,610
JAPAN...........	625	620	7,460	5,332	7,460
MID. EAST & N. AFR	31	22	705	1,327	705
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	3	45	154	45
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	17	11	35	11
OTHER...........	1	76	41	158	41
HOPS					
HOPS..........(SEP)	261	166	1,589	2,676	1,806
CANADA..........	4	11	268	201	268
EC-TWELVE........	.	.	5	78	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	.	325	250	354
JAPAN...........	.	.	307	207	307
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	224	151	923	2,035	1,085
BRAZIL..........	59	151	416	1,867	550
COLOMBIA........	126	.	195	.	215
ARGENTINA........	39	.	137	32	140
MEXICO..........	.	.	136	44	136
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	.	36	99	39
OTHER...........	11	4	32	13	49
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	70	133	1,891	2,509	2,200
CANADA..........	.	9	57	31	63
EC-TWELVE........	20	24	254	318	254
NETHERLANDS......	13	10	112	141	113
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	82	67	82
UNITED KINGDOM...	7	14	30	42	30
IRELAND.........	.	.	27	55	27
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	15	3	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	19	102	236	130
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	38	44	1,366	1,610	1,550
MEXICO..........	.	.	698	771	698
BRAZIL..........	18	5	180	142	317
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	0	20	63	27
OTHER...........	.	35	78	198	161
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	1,113	1,236	4,862	7,458	11,080

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
GRAPE WINES. (CONT)					
CANADA............	323	374	1,476	2,037	3,275
EC-TWELVE.........	228	349	1,258	2,133	2,995
UNITED KINGDOM...	208	233	798	1,287	1,857
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	4	31	116	217	355
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	178	56	374	636	674
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	243	369	1,188	2,080	2,955
JAPAN............	167	295	718	1,617	1,879
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	38	7	262	54	539
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	6	2	11
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	40	21	125	99	294
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	89	66	410	456	841
OTHER............	11	2	25	14	37
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	15	40	312	220	473
CANADA............	1	.	41	18	67
EC-TWELVE.........	4	19	165	84	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	2	14	66	35	118
FRANCE...........	0	0	78	6	81
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	6	17	13
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	20	92	92	127
JAPAN............	9	18	78	78	98
HONG KONG........	.	.	5	7	18
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	5	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	8	4	32
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	0	.	0
OTHER............	.	.	0	0	1
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	144	78	954	1,165	1,379
CANADA............	3	5	39	54	50
EC-TWELVE.........	28	13	216	257	420
GERMANY, FED. REP	12	1	61	64	184
NETHERLANDS......	11	10	45	62	90
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	.	32	39	49
FRANCE...........	.	.	37	39	46
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	8	83	80	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16	41	341	562	493
JAPAN............	13	39	216	428	313
HONG KONG........	1	.	96	41	105
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	1	1	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	92	6	241	163	291
MEXICO...........	92	3	214	102	263
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	3	2	4	2
OTHER............	5	0	31	45	31
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	75	67	912	864	1,194
CANADA............	3	7	26	40	46
EC-TWELVE.........	31	30	401	387	522
UNITED KINGDOM...	14	18	167	181	223
GERMANY, FED. REP	8	1	90	66	112
FRANCE...........	3	6	45	56	62
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	2	32	23	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	16	319	307	400
JAPAN............	7	4	222	183	241
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	5	8	55	53	84
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	6	6	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	19	11	103	84	146
MEXICO...........	6	5	38	52	59
VENEZUELA........	3	.	24	4	28
BRAZIL...........	2	1	17	3	21
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	3	1	3
OTHER............	4	1	21	16	33
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	24	44	249	312	348
CANADA............	1	5	14	15	19
EC-TWELVE.........	13	23	143	169	180
UNITED KINGDOM...	3	6	48	60	62
FRANCE...........	2	10	41	38	47
ITALY............	6	0	19	25	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	2	2	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	7	51	64	69
JAPAN............	1	1	31	39	39
HONG KONG........	2	5	11	11	15
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	5	5	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	1	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	6	29	55	53
MEXICO...........	5	6	21	31	40
BRAZIL...........	.	.	3	8	5
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	0	.
OTHER............	0	2	7	6	21

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES......(JUL)	19,790	16,535	139,253	120,518	139,253
CHILE..........	2,491	1,589	43,315	38,450	43,315
CANADA.........	2,143	5,431	38,929	44,217	38,929
NEW ZEALAND....	10,960	4,841	35,599	26,666	35,599
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	7,280	.	7,280
FRANCE.........	.	.	7,239	31	7,239
BANANAS.....(JAN)	281,480	214,489	1,546,778	1,470,191	2,940,544
ECUADOR........	65,870	48,438	416,765	385,049	719,975
HONDURAS.......	65,475	57,726	298,187	322,834	586,272
COSTA RICA.....	59,433	46,843	299,081	283,625	551,167
COLOMBIA.......	39,956	27,221	256,360	231,477	492,308
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	1,844	11	2,196	642	11,862
CANADA.........	1,844	10	1,844	10	11,330
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	982	1,944	11,671	14,555	15,045
MEXICO.........	867	1,763	11,260	13,959	13,508
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	1	.	1,762	4,990	1,818
BAHAMAS........	.	.	1,470	4,875	1,470
LEMONS......(AUG)	329	598	8,683	4,584	9,749
BAHAMAS........	.	.	4,605	981	4,605
SPAIN..........	320	598	2,929	2,124	3,466
CHILE..........	.	.	1,035	1,404	1,535
LIMES.......(APR)	3,313	2,937	7,625	10,592	34,109
MEXICO.........	3,129	2,914	7,021	10,018	32,439
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	.	.	13,066	13,862	14,256
MEXICO.........	.	.	7,106	12,378	8,191
SPAIN..........	.	.	4,469	57	4,562
ORANGES.....(NOV)	511	667	18,966	21,175	20,148
MEXICO.........	.	.	9,916	7,647	10,403
ISRAEL.........	49	.	3,740	1,778	3,758
DOMINICAN REPUB	319	435	1,640	2,225	2,195
SPAIN..........	2	1	2,038	6,820	2,038
GRAPES......(JUN)	26,214	16,893	26,214	16,893	309,538
CHILE..........	21	.	21	.	261,250
MEXICO.........	26,193	16,893	26,193	16,893	43,556
MANGOES.....(JAN)	13,285	6,648	26,071	14,977	51,996
MEXICO.........	11,786	4,582	17,260	8,756	42,614
HAITI..........	1,166	2,054	8,260	6,175	8,780
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	8,793	4,327	43,768	26,547	162,750
MEXICO.........	8,683	4,202	42,214	22,875	123,539
HONDURAS.......	65	.	83	1,362	17,040
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	973	1,287	12,161	14,260	71,468
MEXICO.........	912	1,078	10,088	10,622	39,443
PANAMA.........	.	30	711	243	8,705
GUATEMALA......	.	33	824	2,063	8,279
WATERMELONS.(APR)	39,384	7,700	91,481	75,352	136,532
MEXICO.........	39,358	7,675	90,683	74,164	133,368
PEARS.......(JUL)	2,505	2,864	31,707	32,981	31,707
CHILE..........	.	.	14,797	17,083	14,797
ARGENTINA......	1,749	1,733	6,336	7,088	6,336
AUSTRALIA......	748	1,104	5,613	2,718	5,613
JAPAN..........	.	.	3,269	3,906	3,269
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	12,219	6,105	47,391	44,303	80,947
COSTA RICA.....	5,725	3,294	18,792	20,633	34,922
HONDURAS.......	4,860	1,189	19,933	15,975	31,023
DOMINICAN REPUB	1,454	1,233	5,972	5,085	11,227
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	7,332	415	9,933	7,136	17,530
NEW ZEALAND....	6,989	341	9,532	6,980	17,128
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	246	60	246	60	3,530
ISRAEL.........	7	30	7	30	1,720
SPAIN..........	159	.	159	.	863
MANDARINS...(JAN)	4,603	5,766	28,199	27,347	49,621
SPAIN..........	2,170	2,502	16,200	13,168	27,523
KOREA, REPUBLIC	1,290	1,799	5,192	7,201	9,129
CHINA (MAINLAND	592	1,030	2,543	3,572	5,745
JAPAN..........	377	275	2,900	2,942	5,634
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	6,583	5,998	50,015	50,051	78,674
SPAIN..........	6,126	5,368	45,185	44,215	69,419
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	832	670	2,879	3,351	5,153
SPAIN..........	753	540	1,344	2,028	2,934
GREECE.........	79	119	1,440	1,266	2,025
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	561	620	4,377	6,374	8,253
SPAIN..........	456	585	3,288	4,633	4,520
MEXICO.........	.	.	80	900	2,399
GREECE.........	50	9	678	578	911
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	61	72	443	501	769
GREECE.........	61	42	374	411	515
SPAIN..........	.	.	26	10	175
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	292	267	2,225	3,405	3,615
SPAIN..........	262	243	1,963	3,067	3,176
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	4,675	3,945	38,807	34,212	59,075
SPAIN..........	4,620	3,837	38,145	33,620	58,023
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	164	424	1,284	2,208	1,809
GREECE.........	125	94	677	826	959
SPAIN..........	35	163	419	857	591
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,401	2,449	1,401	2,449	25,384
GREECE.........	425	426	425	426	12,469
CHILE..........	397	1,484	397	1,484	5,663
SPAIN..........	54	242	54	242	3,153
AUSTRALIA......	408	120	408	120	2,787
PEARS.......(JUN)	76	184	76	184	456
SPAIN..........	.	.	.	.	190
CHILE..........	.	.	.	.	150
NEW ZEALAND....	61	94	61	94	61
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	31,013	25,936	129,176	131,965	239,858
THAILAND.......	12,960	12,953	52,831	72,023	103,118
PHILIPPINES....	14,516	10,517	60,349	45,804	100,913
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,961	1,956	1,961	1,956	14,793
MEXICO.........	1,582	1,499	1,582	1,499	11,749

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	347	181	8,360	3,756	8,360
TURKEY	243	71	7,092	3,008	7,092
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	13	24	932	605	975
IRAN	.	.	731	251	731
CHINA (MAINLAND	12	6	132	155	150
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	107	482	1,572	4,318	2,026
IRAN	.	.	719	724	719
TUNISIA	.	.	139	.	531
PAKISTAN	56	70	441	1,835	441
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	3	1	2,631	2,567	2,649
GREECE	.	.	2,212	1,940	2,214
TURKEY	.	1	316	393	333
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	3	237	5,570	7,887	5,584
MEXICO	.	81	5,126	7,251	5,140
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	196	94	2,307	4,390	2,418
SPAIN	.	58	1,173	2,874	1,173
TURKEY	124	18	644	1,461	754
GREECE	73	.	454	0	454
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	4,059	2,073	33,330	24,536	33,330
GERMANY, FED. R	590	333	8,108	3,808	8,108
AUSTRIA	274	67	5,231	2,301	5,231
ARGENTINA	1,774	785	5,113	7,833	5,113
BELGIUM LUXEMBO	375	16	3,572	692	3,572
HUNGARY	233	159	1,841	2,597	1,841
FCOJ........(DEC)	29,799	11,919	222,691	156,060	395,520
BRAZIL	26,338	6,615	195,141	125,889	359,179
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	2,494	3,027	6,700	14,103	20,078
ARGENTINA	1,166	2,423	2,656	8,252	9,874
BRAZIL	665	381	1,540	3,881	6,313
CANADA	661	46	2,450	1,196	3,037
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	2,309	2,352	12,788	17,440	26,752
PHILIPPINES	2,306	2,278	12,587	13,524	26,048
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	6,329	4,100	27,732	30,109	47,092
PHILIPPINES	2,145	2,464	13,141	14,113	20,814
THAILAND	3,547	1,431	10,307	12,169	16,699
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	186	147	2,589	1,912	7,345
CANADA	186	133	2,085	1,777	6,841
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	12	72	2,311	889	2,838
YUGOSLAVIA	.	16	742	349	1,142
NEW ZEALAND	10	.	927	76	927
CHILE	.	55	338	447	357
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	3,172	4,914	31,415	23,312	35,926
MEXICO	2,756	4,269	26,672	19,833	30,260
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	292	197	12,491	11,911	13,146
MEXICO	212	82	11,062	11,028	11,162
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	756	68	7,989	9,051	10,511
CANADA	280	68	6,833	8,702	9,130
NETHERLANDS	455	.	948	.	1,172
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	508	1,055	31,503	46,691	42,776
CANADA	9	4	27,096	35,501	36,986
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	65	49	4,645	5,707	6,447
MEXICO	.	2	3,450	4,928	3,450
CANADA	15	.	816	550	2,453
CELERY......(OCT)	641	74	6,803	9,991	11,360
MEXICO	.	.	4,230	7,399	4,276
CANADA	.	.	424	973	3,800
GUATEMALA	611	74	2,031	1,582	3,161
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	963	2,174	188,573	210,460	190,983
MEXICO	416	1,546	181,932	201,747	183,098
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	321	147	13,039	18,326	13,098
MEXICO	316	138	12,928	18,022	12,955
GARLIC......(OCT)	3,781	3,253	14,521	14,461	17,945
MEXICO	3,706	3,253	9,792	10,021	12,012
ARGENTINA	50	.	2,286	3,281	2,306
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	166	105	4,478	16,427	6,504
MEXICO	.	2	4,081	15,735	4,081
CANADA	154	57	283	232	2,265
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	4,310	3,639	8,347	10,646	24,094
MEXICO	3,742	3,089	6,740	9,157	21,864
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	6,588	6,808	150,680	180,936	159,900
MEXICO	6,440	6,435	130,483	156,801	136,123
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	4,337	4,296	98,020	113,438	112,781
MEXICO	2,963	3,188	90,004	105,896	101,371
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	380	316	27,437	41,401	27,505
CANADA	180	316	27,180	41,373	27,226
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	15,907	9,673	171,557	150,715	182,522
CANADA	15,827	9,667	171,301	150,464	181,891
SQUASH......(OCT)	1,310	810	66,684	59,904	68,784
MEXICO	1,178	704	65,252	57,541	66,939
TOMATOES....(OCT)	24,570	16,730	396,349	303,181	441,327
MEXICO	23,691	15,833	387,184	296,868	430,982
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	91	322	10,573	11,913	13,442

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
MEXICO	91	310	8,604	9,801	11,407
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	473	558	8,907	7,717	9,462
SPAIN	473	524	8,850	7,567	9,378
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	6,184	6,316	50,665	45,646	50,665
PORTUGAL	284	57	11,955	4,640	11,955
MEXICO	3,883	5,229	11,336	19,883	11,336
ISRAEL	222	28	6,846	3,680	6,846
TURKEY	268	.	5,478	1,638	5,478
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	816	283	9,438	6,437	9,438
ISRAEL	288	85	4,175	2,258	4,175
ITALY	73	127	2,108	2,372	2,108
SPAIN	205	.	1,975	483	1,975
TOMATOES....(JUL)	6,655	5,032	77,593	78,619	77,593
ITALY	3,529	3,017	41,822	41,566	41,822
SPAIN	2,292	730	20,295	20,346	20,295
ISRAEL	432	58	8,369	8,020	8,369
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	2,604	3,569	7,967	6,941	18,918
SPAIN	2,566	3,554	7,887	6,843	18,677
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	304	115	1,735	516	3,008
MEXICO	209	.	1,494	304	1,512
CHINA (TAIWAN).	22	10	50	23	600
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	7,374	6,321	81,559	61,513	81,559
CHINA (MAINLAND	2,288	2,752	29,981	26,076	29,981
CHINA (TAIWAN).	2,539	1,199	28,916	17,765	28,916
HONG KONG	1,258	1,295	14,505	9,359	14,505
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS........(SEP)	1,017	643	8,773	6,447	10,417
CHINA (TAIWAN).	288	361	4,360	2,444	4,961
CANADA	446	225	3,608	3,220	4,633
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	8,723	6,199	65,907	68,806	80,885
MEXICO	8,244	5,933	56,689	57,605	68,946
GUATEMALA	404	224	8,246	10,051	10,806
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	665	398	19,078	25,601	21,307
MEXICO	616	340	17,881	24,617	19,936
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	1,262	858	8,663	7,469	8,663
EL SALVADOR	369	139	3,487	2,572	3,487
DOMINICAN REPUB	413	377	2,692	1,713	2,692
GUATEMALA	480	322	2,387	3,126	2,387
POTATOES....(SEP)	2,566	4,137	27,467	41,399	33,145
CANADA	2,566	4,117	27,025	40,914	32,683
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	91	125	498	728	1,024
JAPAN	22	46	130	236	305
KOREA, REPUBLIC	7	10	87	109	250
CHINA (TAIWAN).	19	14	84	117	138
CHILE	.	10	85	40	113
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	5,086	3,170	27,757	19,360	51,803
PHILIPPINES	4,256	2,734	21,772	17,348	42,345
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	1,569	112	4,180	4,860	5,981
BRAZIL	1,542	112	4,057	4,433	5,857
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	96	59	620	1,355	890
MEXICO	66	.	401	109	476
HONG KONG	.	.	17	325	207
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	219	178	4,199	3,086	4,739
BRAZIL	148	90	2,824	1,300	3,176
PERU	71	16	877	412	952
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,988	2,308	43,097	34,911	47,203
INDIA	1,396	413	25,312	14,633	27,426
BRAZIL	1,945	1,513	12,572	15,770	13,559
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	52	172	1,688	1,745	1,774
TURKEY	30	138	1,197	1,401	1,257
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS........(SEP)	.	.	6,243,556	.	6,243,556
GERMANY, FED. R	.	.	3,325,308	.	3,325,308
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	.	.	2,299,688	.	2,299,688
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	3,081	2,968	20,234	17,491	52,506
ITALY	1,011	1,147	8,585	6,373	20,887
FRANCE	981	895	6,018	4,918	15,719
SPAIN	972	868	4,763	5,225	13,538
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	20,199	19,170	120,161	108,001	248,109
ITALY	10,219	8,423	57,838	47,665	114,336
FRANCE	5,522	5,964	33,243	31,963	69,984
GERMANY, FED. R	1,659	1,585	12,668	10,718	26,584
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,306	1,003	8,452	7,700	18,450
ITALY	814	679	4,419	4,139	9,276
SPAIN	242	180	2,805	2,256	6,058
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.......(JAN)	17,118	24,315	151,228	181,041	266,921
COLOMBIA	12,816	17,934	116,218	137,533	206,990
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	42,321	.	345,404	.	345,404
COLOMBIA	40,909	.	330,511	.	330,511

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